

THE CONCRETE EXHIBIT AT S. E. MO. FAIR

Visitors to the Southeast Missouri District Fair, Sikeston, September 12-15 will find that concrete can be used in a hundred different ways on the modern farm.

Ten years ago, the up-to-date farmer was satisfied with a concrete foundation for his barn, and an ornamental concrete block foundation for his house. Today it is possible to build the entire barn or house from concrete, and equip it completely with concrete conveniences of every kind. Experts in charge of exhibits at the Fair will demonstrate this every day.

It will be found that hog houses, corn cribs, milk houses, feeding platforms for stock, watering troughs, and even windmills may be made of concrete. Hens on many farms lay eggs in concrete nests, drink out of concrete fountains, eat out of concrete troughs and live in a concrete house. Manufacturers are even making nest eggs out of concrete.

The modern farm may be drained with tile made not only from clay, but concrete. Concrete fence posts are replacing wood fence posts in many sections. The concrete silo is proving popular on account of its permanency. Farmers are hauling their crops to market over roads made out of concrete, and wondering why they used the old dirt roads so long.

The exhibits of machinery used in making concrete practicable on the farm will prove fully as interesting as the exhibits of concrete. Mixers of many kinds, molds used in molding this or that product, and other features as interesting, all pertaining to concrete, will vie with the farm implement display in interesting the public.

The farm machinery show at the Fair will be an unusually big one this year. Factory representatives will be in charge of some of the exhibits, especially where newly invented machinery is being introduced to the public. A big attendance of farmers interested in the purchase of machinery is expected by the Fair.

DERBY LUCK PUTS \$160,000 IN LAP OF WOMAN LABORER

London, June 7.—A little sweepstakes ticket, combined with Derby luck, has placed a fortune of \$32,000 (about \$160,000), in the lap of a Yorkshire woman mill worker, Mrs. Nellie Ford by name, who drew Papyrus in the Orley Club's \$80,000 sweepstakes, in which more than 200,000 players had taken a chance. Mrs. Ford is described as a hard-working woman who has spent most of her life working in a mill in order to help support her large family.

The second prize of £16,000 and the third of £8,000 were won by two men of moderate means. Several others have been lifted from penury to easy street by the luck of drawing winning horses in the numerous other sweepstakes held in England.

A London man won £12,000 in the Meat Dealers Sweepstakes, of which he announces, he will give one-third to a fund being raised to aid the city hospitals.

Men's B. V. D. style underwear, 50c.—Pinnell Store Co.

Miss Pauline Graham left Sunday afternoon for Boulder, Colo., where she will attend the University. Her sister, Mrs. Charles Lindley, accompanied her as far as St. Louis.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Ranney Applegate was in St. Louis, the Southeast Missouri stork brought her a baby girl Saturday night. Reports are that mother and babe are doing nicely and hospital attendants think they will be able to pull Ranney through.

E. M. Reilly of Deal Street brought to The Index office, yesterday a "minny" ball picked up on the field where the Battle of Belmont was fought, near Columbus, Ky., which he gave us as a souvenir. Mr. Reilly tells some interesting stories of this battle and incidentally said that while history says Gen. U. S. Grant was at Cairo during the fighting, the truth is that he was at Belmont and was wounded. A Confederate soldier saw him as he was being taken aboard a Yankee boat to have his wounds dressed and could have killed him, but he was under the impression that the General was a private, as he was in his shirt sleeves, and his code did not permit killing a wounded private.—Charleston Index.

ENCOUNTERS RESENTMENT TOWARD U. S. IN ENGLAND

New York, June 9.—Since he last visited England in 1919, popular feeling there toward the United States has changed to one of antagonistic resentment, George W. Wickersham said today. He returned today from a ten week's trip abroad. Wickersham long has been prominent in American politics, and was Attorney General in Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet.

He said the great mass of Britons disapproved American insistence upon collection of its war debts without giving Europe more help, resent attempts to impose prohibition on foreign ships and criticize their methods of handling immigrants at Ellis Island.

Government officials and the upper classes still are friendly to the United States, because they feel that the welfare of the world depends upon amicability between English speaking peoples, he declared.

"Englishmen generally look with amazement also on American immigration regulations. They regard it as barbarous that foreigners should be taken from ships and held virtually as prisoners on Ellis Island because of violations of immigration restrictions over which they have no control. Our practices at Ellis Island, they say, are entirely too foreign to British conception of what is due innocent foreigners", Wickersham added.

STATE HAS 355,943
AUTOS; ST. LOUIS 84,807

Jefferson City, Mo., June 9.—Up to the present time there are 355,943 licensed automobiles in Missouri and 38,104 trucks. The registrations at the various offices of the departments under the Secretary of State are as follows:

Main office, Jefferson City, 182,536 automobiles and 11,972 trucks.

St. Louis, office, 84,807 automobiles and 14,482 trucks.

Kansas City office, 54,400 automobiles and 8050 trucks.

Springfield office, 10,100 automobiles and 900 trucks.

Joplin office, 9700 automobiles and 900 trucks.

The automobile year ends January 31 and licenses are dated from February 1 of each year. With less than one-half of the present year expired the total number of licenses issued last year has been exceeded.

Noted Holstein Cows

At the age of six years and one month, Johanna Deantha Ormsby, owned by W. J. Gillett & Sons, Rosendale, Wis., produced 540.9 lbs. of milk and 22.149 lbs. of butterfat in seven days. This butterfat production is equivalent to 27.7 lbs. of butter.

A second cow owned by the same people, produced 443.5 lbs. of milk and 21.269 lbs. of butterfat, equivalent to 26.6 lbs. of butter in seven days, at the age of seven years and eight months. The cows registered name is Johanna De Ormsby.

Johanna Bess Paulinda, owned by W. J. Gillett & Sons, produced 475.5 lbs. of milk and 15.256 lbs. of butterfat, equivalent to 19.1 lbs. of butter, in seven days at the age of two years and eight months.

The attention of M. G. Gresham and R. A. McCord, Jersey fanciers, is called to the above.

Mrs. R. A. Moll of Grand Chain, Ill., arrived Sunday afternoon for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sheppard.

The county court on Monday made an order directing road overseers to notify rural mail route patrons to move their boxes off the road, as many of them are so close that cars cannot safely pass, and they also interfere with the grading of the roads. It seems that there are many of these instances in various parts of the county, and road overseers will see to it that the condition is remedied.—Benton Democrat.

L. A. Griffith, local fisherman, living near the International shoe factory on the Mississippi river, has been receiving congratulations from friends this week for the season's biggest fish catch. He reported that on Sunday morning he pulled in a yellow catfish weighing 97½ pounds. He caught it on a line within 50 feet of the Missouri side of the river and had to call for assistance to land the big fish, he reported. Griffith sold the fish in small lots, it bringing him more than \$18.—Cape Missourian.

Sikeston Whiz-Bang! July 3 and 4, 1923

25 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY

Chevrolet Touring Car, Weber Farm Wagon, Thor Electric Washing Machine, \$50 in Gold, Gold Watch, Men's Suit, Women's Suit, Shoes, Hats, Soft Drinks, Groceries, Etc.

Brass Band 50 Pieces, \$1200 Display of Fireworks, Dixieland Carnival Shows, Monster Barbecue, Wonder Dance Floor, Athletic Events Grand Cash Prizes for Each

Base Ball Games

Colored at 10 A. M.
White at 2 P. M.

ADMISSION IS FREE

HARDING SAID TO PLAN DROPPING COURT PLAN

Washington, June 9.—On top of persistent rumors inspired by Republican Senators within the last few days that President Harding had capitulated to the irreconcilables on the World Court issue, for the sake of party unity, there came a more definite report today, from what is ordinarily considered a reliable authority, that the President intends to drop his court program almost immediately.

A prominent Republican Senator from a Middle Western State, who is a strong reservationist, asserted with positiveness, following a visit at the White House, that the President will make one more speech setting forth why he thinks it advisable for the United States to join the court and that thereafter he does not intend to urge it.

Announcement already had been made that the first speech of the President, en route to Alaska—that at St. Louis—would be devoted to the subject. According to this latest information, that is to be the last the country may expect to hear from its chief executive in advocacy of the World Court plan.

58 NEW M. E. MISSIONARIES SENT TO AFRICA IN 4 YEARS

Chicago, June 7.—Fifty-eight new missionaries have been added to the force in Africa by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last four years, according to a report made public today. These include four agricultural experts, an architect-builder, four graduate physicians, and eight trained nurses. During the same period 378 natives of Africa have been added to the staff of pastors.

During three years, according to this report, the Board of Foreign Missions erected 42 church school buildings, and four new hospitals. Sixty-two new churches, 84 new day schools and 90-day schools have been organized. The church membership rolls for three years show an increase of 33 per cent, and the Sunday school 20 per cent increase.

The report estimates that the properties held by the church in Africa are valued at \$838,000.

Miss Ethel Cruse of Illinois spent the week-end the guest of Misses Hyacinth Sheppard and Elsie Smart.

At a special election at Morley Tuesday, the proposition to issue \$12,000 in bonds for the adding of the second story on the rear of the present school building and the erecting of a hollow tile gymnasium and auditorium carried by a substantial majority. Morley has a splendid school system but the present quarters are too small and even the additional space voted for on Tuesday will only take care of the present needs. One hundred twenty-five votes were cast, 114 for and 11 against.—Benton Democrat.

WOMEN'S \$2 HOSIERY, LUXURY, COURT SAYS

Knoxville, Tenn., When women's hosiery reach the price of \$2 a pair they cross the line that divides moderation from luxury.

Such is an opinion handed down in Circuit Court here by Judge Von A. Huffaker in a case in which the M. M. Newcomer Co. sued L. A. Farrell for a bill of \$67.67 for wearing apparel for his wife. The couple have been divorced since the bill was contracted, the testimony showed.

The principle involved was whether or not a man could be forced to pay his wife's bills. Some of the wearing apparel was for children of the couple.

The court apparently held that the husband should pay the bills of his family and for the clothing of wife and children, even if there had been a divorce since. But when he came to items of hosiery that cost \$2 and upward, the decision took another turn. Judge Huffaker declared when a pair of hose soars to the \$2 mark it is too high a price for any woman to afflict a man's purse with.

Therefore, Judge Huffaker knocked off the judgment the sum of \$20, that being the amount he asserted the wife had indulged in unwarranted luxury. He declared that it was not right for a husband to be made to pay \$2, \$3 and more a pair for his wife's hosiery. The court also knocked off \$10 off the bill for a corset. Judge Huffaker expressed the opinion that garments of this nature should be priced more moderately. The judgment was for \$47.

COTTON CROP IN MISSOURI ONLY 54 PER CENT NORMAL

Jefferson City, June 9.—Missouri's cotton crop is only 54 per cent normal and is very backward, according to a report issued here today by E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the Federal State Crop Reporting Bureau.

With the season late, long-continued rains and overflow and with some inundated fields in nearly all the cotton-growing territory, the Missouri crop is off to a very poor start.

Missouri cotton has grown little, owing to cool weather, the report continues, while sand and hail storms have injured the plants. Many sections had only about half the crop planted on June 1, and in others virtually the whole acreage had to be replanted.

Opals are so soft when first taken from the ground that they may be pulled apart with the fingers.

The Russell Trio at the Chautauqua tent Sunday afternoon gave a very pleasing entertainment. Two young ladies and a man took part. Songs, violin solos and piano selections were given. A small crowd was in attendance.

Mrs. Ella Williams and Mrs. Harry Dover returned Sunday from Vienna, Ill., where they had been to attend the funeral of Mrs. Dover's grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Drake, who was buried Saturday in that city. Mrs. Drake had several acquaintances in this city.

Dr. Arnold Traubitz, formerly of Vanduser, was in Sikeston Thursday and ordered his paper changed to Cape Girardeau, where he has located, in the dwelling of Dr. Schulz, 605 Broadway. Dr. Traubitz has spent considerable time in post graduate work, both in this country and Europe, attending schools in Chicago and Boston, and he also studied under the Mayo Bros., at Rochester, Minn.

If the Poland China Futurity is to receive aid from the National Poland China Promotion Association it will be necessary for those entering their trio to nominate their sow and turn the \$5 entry fee over to C. L. Blanton, Jr., secretary of the Southeast Missouri District Fair, by the 25th of June in order for him to deposit same with the National Secretary at Peoria, Ill., by July 1. If you are interested, attend to this immediately.

LOCAL AND PERSONALS FROM NEW MADRID

N. C. Anderson of Gideon attended Circuit Court in New Madrid Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Slack of Sikeston were shopping in New Madrid Tuesday.

F. B. Rauch of Morehouse was transacting business at the County Capital Tuesday.

County Surveyor, Isaac N. Barnett was looking after business matters in New Madrid Tuesday.

Sheriff W. P. Roberts and Attorney G. Sheppard of Caruthersville were business visitors in New Madrid this week.

U. G. Pettigrew, Assistant Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Portageville was a business visitor in New Madrid Wednesday.

J. M. Wynn, Jos. B. Bellon, O. E. Mitchell, Richard McClain, F. L. Pitman, City Marshal, Louis Adams of Portageville, attended County Court in New Madrid Wednesday.

Mrs. W. R. Griffin and son, Mrs. C. S. Hale, Mrs. F. B. Rauch, Mrs. J. W. Sarff, Mrs. Logsdon and Miss Hattie Harp of Morehouse attended the County Convention of the W. C. T. U. held in New Madrid, Sunday, June 3rd.

Mrs. Jas. H. Howard celebrated her little daughter, Ruth's, 5th birthday anniversary Tuesday afternoon, June 5th, with about twenty-four little boys and girls as guests, who brought little Miss Ruth many pretty gifts. Delicious ice cream and cake were served. The little kiddies enjoyed the afternoon playing numerous games and taking their departure, wished Ruth many more happy birthdays.

Illustrated Lecture

A lecture on health hygiene will be given in the Baptist Church Ladies' Aid Parlors, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. This lecture knows no religion except in its effort to uplift women, men and children to a higher physical condition. Consultation by a licensed physician, absolutely free. For mothers and daughters.

Garden produce is said to grow more quickly by moonlight than by the light of the sun.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Anthony are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home on Friday of last week.

L. C. Leslie of the Morley Bank, has been appointed special commissioner to look after settling the affairs of the Bank of Blodgett.

Clyde and Ralph King of Eldorado, Ark., drove to Sikeston Friday and visited Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Buchanan and Mr. and Mrs. Amos Buchanan.

Wm. H. Tanner thinks the wheat crop will average very low. One field that he reported on was 75 per cent damaged by Hessian fly. J. H. Galear thinks the average will be the lowest for years.

The numerous rains that have fallen in this section for the past month have delayed every branch of farming. Much corn land is yet to be planted and corn that is up needs cultivating. It may be for the best, but if some of the surplus rain could be held for next month, it would please us more.

The Hebbeler Ice Cream Co. is starting off in fine shape. Their product is being used exclusively in Sikeston, which is proper. They have placed trial orders in Charleston and other surrounding cities. It should be the duty of every citizen of Sikeston to boost for her home products and here's hoping that they may make a million.

The following from Sikeston took the teachers examination at Benton last week: Emma Ogilvie, Mrs. J. T. Maty, J. W. Green, Ruth Buchanan, Margaret Jones, Lillie Crutchfield, Fred Woods. For the first time colored people took the examination and all were from Sikeston and vicinity, namely: Duffie Gordon, Rosa Knox, Stella Smith, Lubertha Smith.

The average of sixty years from 1860 to 1919 is eleven and five-tenths bushels of number 2 corn, equivalent in value to one hundred pounds of heavy hog on foot at Chicago prices, according to the detailed announcement made by the Department of Research of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the present time, the ratio between hogs and corn has fallen from an average of 14.4 for 1922 to less than 10.

BAD STREETS ARE SERIOUS DETRIMENT

The Missourian has received an unsigned letter from a point in New Madrid county calling attention of motorists to a few towns in Southeast Missouri that are on state highways and that have failed to keep their streets in a good condition. The writer says all motorists should shun such towns; should not stop to buy anything in them, and should notify other motorists so. He wants oil filling stations to get the names of such towns and advise all motorists who stop for gas or to ask road questions. The letter gave the names of two towns that have very bad streets, but as it was not signed, this newspaper cannot publish it.

However, such towns might find it profitable to get busy on street work before it is too late.

On the paved highway between St. Louis and Chicago two towns learned a lesson at great expense. In one place an ordinance was adopted setting the speed limit at eight miles an hour. The officers were paid on a commission basis to catch speeders. Many were caught, as it isn't an easy matter to drive so slowly. In short order every filling station on the route began warning tourists to beware of the town and no speed records were shattered. Neither did any motorists stop to buy anything and it will take several years to remove the bad name the town got.

Another town had very bad streets. Every time it rained several citizens had their teams of horses ready to pull motorists from one end of the paved highway to the other and the charge was heavy. The streets of the town were terrible and it wasn't long until every oil station was cautioning motorists against the town. Tourists never stop there and neighboring towns are reaping a harvest.

A town on a hard surfaced state highway that permits its streets to be the one blight on a route certainly makes a mistake. It doesn't cost much to keep dirt streets, or gravelled streets smooth, and the town that fails to pay attention to auto tourists will wake up when it is too late.

There may be towns in Southeast Missouri that are overlooking their streets but The Missourian is not sure of it. If there are such towns, and if they continue to permit their streets to be a detriment to the state highways, it won't take long for auto tourists to "get their numbers" and then the merchants will not be bothered selling oil and other supplies.—Cape Missourian.

Mrs. Pat Davis and children are visiting relatives in Cairo.

Miss Ruby Solomon, of Kennett came up Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. J. M. Pitman, and to attend the chautauqua.

Mrs. E. L. Rogers, who visited her sister, Miss Elsie Smart, for a brief visit, returned to her home in Senath, Wednesday morning of last week.

The protracted meeting will begin at Richwoods church next Sunday night by Rev. G. M. Brooks, assisted by Rev. Shell of Morley. Come and be with us.

Dr. A. L. Stepp and family left for Dawson Springs, Ky., Monday morning, where they will spend the next three weeks. They drove thru in their car.

Miss Clara DeBez is taking her vacation from duty at the local telephone exchange. She will probably visit relatives in Sikeston.—Caruthersville Democrat.

The Davis children, who were bitten by a mad dog recently and who were given the Pasteur treatment, have successfully passed the stage where any dangerous development might set in.

Miss Willa Deane of Matthews was a Sikeston visitor Saturday and while in the city paid The Standard office visit. Miss Willa is attending the summer term of school at the Cape normal.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Benton Bank held in that city Thursday, W. H. Heisserer was elected President; James McPeeters, Vice-President; Arthur Chrisman, Cashier; Vincent Heisserer, Assistant Cashier.

Preparations are going forward and arrangements are being perfected for the biggest Fourth of July celebration ever held in Sikeston. There will be no charge at the gate and everyone for miles around should attend, go up against the games and forget their troubles.

Too Late!!



She had left her baby for the half hour the orphanage gave mothers to reconsider.

The cathedral clock was slow. The child was gone.

Forget-me-not

is the story of what happened thereafter.

A Louis Burston Production

Directed by W. S. Van Dyke

Malone Theatre, Wednesday and Thursday. Admission 10c and 25c.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates: Display advertising, per single column inch, net25c Reading notices, per line10c Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00 Probate notices, minimum\$5.00 Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties\$1.50 Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States\$2.00

Republican newspapers insist that the country is getting back to normalcy, and maybe it is. Marion, O., President Harding's home town, is 'busted', flat broke and can't pay the policemen or firemen.—Howell County Gazette.

Funny how these county papers and the metropolitan papers of the state fail to record the fact that a man accused of crime in this county and whose case had been continued some four or five times on account of the state being unable to secure the attendance of the prosecuting witness and then the accused voluntarily agree to bring the witness in to court in order that the case might be disposed of and after the trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in less than five minutes.—Stoddard County Tribune.

The Standard is in receipt of a copy of the Platte City Landmark carrying a picture and indorsement of Francis M. Wilson of that place for Governor of Missouri at the coming election. The Landmark says: "Mr. Wilson was intimate and a close friend of Senator Jas. A. Reed for more than 25 years, and so with that inborn fidelity to friendship, was a staunch supporter of Mr. Reed in his race for United States Senator". Any candidate who runs on the above record will be beaten a Mormon block in the State of Missouri in 1924. The Standard editor will not support nor vote for any man for anything that wears the dog tag of James A. Reed on his collar. James A. Reed, the arch traitor of Woodrow Wilson, twice kicked out of his party and elected to the United States Senate by the vote of Republicans, pro-Germans, enemy aliens, the wets, the anarchists and bolsheviks, and the scums of the earth, mixed in with some good Democrats, will never add to the strength of any candidate, with thousands of Democrats in the State of Missouri.

The Appeal can see no reason why Governor Smith's action in signing a bill to repeal prohibition enforcement laws in New York should be the subject of so much adverse comment on the part of dry leaders. Except for his undignified references to prohibition advocates as fanatics, the governor's message was an admirable piece of logic and a strong appeal to the common sense of the country. Instead of opening the floodgates to liquor, as so many thoughtless people charge, the repeal of the state enforcement law in New York, we believe, will make the sale of intoxicants a more dangerous and difficult thing, since it will force the federal Government to do what it might have done a long time ago, except for the state prohibition statute, which is to enforce its own laws. The state enforcement law in New York, and elsewhere, has given Federal authorities a fine excuse to simply go through the motion of demanding respect for the 18th amendment. The state is under just as much obligation as we are, they argued, so why should we usurp its functions? The state, of course, made no real attempt to make New York dry. The same thing might be said of Indiana, Illinois or most any other state, since practically all of them are ruled by professional politicians whose policy is to let the average voter do very nearly as he pleases so long as he abstains from murder or highway robbery. With prohibition in the national constitution there is no more need of state enforcement laws than there was for similar laws when slavery was prohibited by the constitution. Prohibition is still the law in New York, even though the legislature and Governor Smith have destroyed the state prohibition law. The manufacture and sale of intoxicants will still be a federal offense. Since federal justice is swifter and more ruthless than the state variety it naturally follows that prohibition will become a more serious thing in New York, now that Government authorities have no excuse for holding aloof, than when each side was waiting for the other to act and neither was in sympathy with the law. All the other states, we believe, should follow the example of New York.—Par's Appeal.

The Next Senate

Republican leaders in the Senate and in national committee and administration circles are described as being worried over the slender majority which will confront the regular Republicans in next Senate. The prospective situation has been complicated by the changes caused by death of Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Senator Nicholson of Colorado, both of whom were "regulars of the regulars". From Colorado will come a Democrat by appointment, and from Minnesota the special election called for July 16 next will determine whether there will come a man of the Nelson type, a radical Republican or a Democrat.

If a Democrat should be elected the Republican majority in the next Senate would be reduced from ten, as it was before death called the two Senators, to six, but at that it would not be a majority to be always counted upon by the regulars or to support all the administration policies of legislation.

The regulars face the prospect in the next Senate of having the balance of power in that body rest with an element which would vary from "advanced progressivism" to a near approach to radicalism. This power would be first exerted to influence the composition of the important committees, controlling transportation, the tariff and the judiciary. It is held to be certain that the progressive-radical forces will demand larger representation so as to make their power felt in legislation.—The Washington Star.

Hull Cites Returns in Iowa

Washington, June 7.—Chairman Hull of the Democratic National Committee, declared last night in a statement that the rock-ribbed Republican Eighth Congressional District of Iowa at a special election Monday, replied to the Republican claims of President Harding's rapidly growing popularity in the West and the wonderful benefits of the Republican tariff to the farmers by giving the Republican candidate for Congress a bare 1000 majority in a district normally Republican by 8,000 to 9,000.

"After two years of Harding 'high tariff prosperity' " the statement added, "these figures reveal the extent of the revolt among the indignant and ruined farmers, not only of Iowa, but in the great West. This great reverse, amounting to a Democratic victory presages a political revolution in 1924."

Aluminum, iron and manganese play an important part in the formation of colors in flowers.

No matter how tough it may appear right now, fifty years hence the people will refer to it as the "good old days". We take it, too, that times will not get any worse, but that there will be a change from present conditions. There will be plenty of business to take care of the increased overhead and the business man will have a little left to pay on his note, as usual.—Fayette Advertiser.

Tom Baker, of the Baker-Matthews Insurance and who was connected with the Scott County Milling Co. for a long time, told The Standard editor that he visited seven wheat fields Friday afternoon and found wheat badly hurt by Hessian fly and the small green bug covering the head. In some fields he reported 40 per cent damage from the fly. This will be a severe blow to Southeast Missouri if this proves to be wide spread.

"Awful the way those Chinese treat American citizens", said a friend to the Horse Editor last week. "Yes" we replied, "it is almost as bad as American citizens used to treat the Chinese". Only a few years ago, it will be remembered, a Chinaman in this country seemed to have no rights anybody felt bound to respect. Even in Paris, Missouri, a Chinese laundryman was the victim of so many pranks and persecutions that he finally quit business and moved away.—Paris Appeal.

Two crooks are traveling over the country preying on the old men and old women. They drive up to a farm house and claim to be state health inspectors, make an examination of the eyes of the old man or old woman and bluff them into buying new glasses, for which they charge anywhere from \$20 to \$40 per pair. The glasses can be secured at any drug store for \$1.50. These people are fakirs, so look out for them, and notify the officers, if they appear in your neighborhood. Not long ago an old lady in this city, whose only income is the pension she receives from Uncle Sam, was victimized by one of these traveling fakirs to the tune of \$20. Catch them and send them to the pen.—New London Record.

The Virulence of Smallpox Increases

Columbia, Mo., June 8.—"Form many years past physicians and sanitarians have been able to point with satisfaction to the decrease of smallpox in every country in the world where vaccination was practiced", Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Professor of Preventive Medicine at the U. of M. declared today "Smallpox had in fact become a very rare disease in the average community. A little over one hundred years ago practically everybody had smallpox, and about one person in every ten died of it. With the general introduction of vaccination, which was discovered in England in 1796, the disease became increasingly rare and when it did appear among vaccinated people the death rate was extremely low.

"Physicians have pointed out for a number of years past, the danger that smallpox might again become virulent because of the increasing carelessness among people generally in regard to vaccination. It is hard to make people submit themselves even to this simple and comparatively painless procedure unless they are frightened.

"The expected thing happened. In 1921, there were 31,489 cases of smallpox reported in the United States and Canada, of whom 1% died. In 1922, among 9936 cases, 495 deaths occurred, or 5% of the cases. In Kansas City, Missouri, 46% of the cases died; in Kansas City, Kansas, 42%; in Denver, 31%; in Moberly, 39%; at Teson, 20%; at Muskegon, Michigan, 38%; and at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, 85%. The alarm produced by this high mortality brought about an increase in the number of people vaccinated, and in 1922 there were less than one-third the number of cases of smallpox reported, but as said above the mortality was very high, so that the total number of deaths was greater.

"Vaccination should be done in infancy, again from the fifth to seventh year, once more about the 12th year, and after that whenever exposure to smallpox takes place. A certain number of people are rendered immune for life, but most people will take after a certain number of years and are therefore liable to smallpox. No procedure has had greater proof of its efficacy than vaccination against smallpox. Through its use one of the most common, loathsome and dreaded of all diseases has been reduced to an insignificant position in all countries where vaccination is compulsory, or carried out to a considerable extent. During the Great War smallpox in our Army was negligible. A case of it did not concern the surgeons as much as a bad cold because all soldiers were vaccinated on entrance into the service."

Shingling church spires is an almost extinct industry, although a few old churches still have their spires covered in this way.

The island of Tutuila and other small Samoan islands came into possession of the United States, January, 1900. Tutuila has an area of 54 square miles.

The ancient Egyptians, it is said, were forbidden to eat the onion, garlic and leeks. According to the priests of Pelusium, the onion was barred because it caused a flow of tears, hunger and thirst; hence was manifestly out of place in fasts and during religious ceremonies.

Missouri Could Yield Large Soybean Crops

Columbia, Mo., June 8.—Soybeans have gained a remarkable popularity in Missouri within the last few years, according to W. C. Etheridge, professor of Field Crops in the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. The rise in local popularity of the soybean is due, Prof. Etheridge thinks, solely to their merits. A larger yield to the acre than any other legume crop, a greater yield of hay than any other legume crop, and the quality of producing the needed crop of legume hay on land in the state not quite fertile enough for good crops of hay and alfalfa, are some of the merits of the soybean. It will also fit into any crop rotation standard in Missouri. It needs no special soil, and leaves the land in fine condition.

Since they are remarkably drought resisting they can be planted from corn planting time to near the first of July. For this reason, they make an ideal catch crop that can be planted on wheat and oat stubble, and in the failure of those crops, the land can be caught with a full crop of soybeans if planted any time between early summer and July 1.

Possibly more important than any other reason for the popularity of the soybean is the fact that it has no special enemies at the present time in Missouri, neither insect or disease.

The soybean was originally grown in Asiatic countries, from where it was introduced into Europe and America. At the "Made-in-Manchuria" banquet at the close of Journalism Week, soybean products figured in the menu. The soybean is grown at present extensively in Manchuria. During the recent war soybean products were the chief articles of export from Asia, and were the chief article of import on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is said that the amount of these articles brought into Seattle was so great as to make that port nearly the greatest import point on Americas coast during the war.

A most unusual job is that held by Miss H. Fern Peck as State Seed Analyst in the Department of Agriculture of the Nebraska University. The work in the department is to test seeds and to aid farmers in securing profitable crops.

Peach pits used to be considered worthless. However, during the World War, the United States used every peach pit it could get as part of the composition put in the canisters of gas masks to absorb the poisonous fumes from the air. Now enterprising firms are using peach pits for fuel and as a high-grade poultry and stock food.

Down around Moody, where the most cotton grows in Howell County, there is three times the usual acreage planted this year. The early spring and summer rains caused some fields to be replanted, but the big job now is, to keep the grass and weeds out of the cotton. While the crop in Southeast Missouri has been badly damaged by high waters, and the season is rather late for replanting, such is not the case here in the hill country. It is expected that Howell county will produce the biggest cotton crop in the history of the county, judging from the acreage reported in the southern portion, where cotton always has been grown.—Howell County Gazette.

SOUTHWEST'S CATTLE RANGES RAPIDLY BECOMING DEPLETED

Washington, June 8.—Cattle ranges in the Southwest are becoming depleted through overstocking, dry weather and the ravages of rodents, according to Charles Springer, one of the largest owners of land and cattle in New Mexico, who conferred yesterday with Secretary Wallace. Prairie dogs and kangaroo rats have reached such numbers, he said, that they have become a considerable factor in putting the ranges out of commission.

The Biological Survey has been carrying on an active campaign against pests in the Southwest, in cooperation with farmers and stockmen, and more than 100,000,000 acres have been treated in various states.

Rodent control work of the Government has demonstrated, officials say, that the pests can be eradicated. In Colorado, about \$47,000 was expended last year and approximately 2,000,000 acres of rodent-infested land treated, resulting in a saving of not less than \$500,000, it is estimated by Agricultural experts.

A cathedral in France is to have a carillon of 60 bells made of porcelain.

The fastest flowing river in the world is the Sutlej, in India, which rises 15,200 feet above the sea, and falls 12,000 feet in the course of 180 miles.

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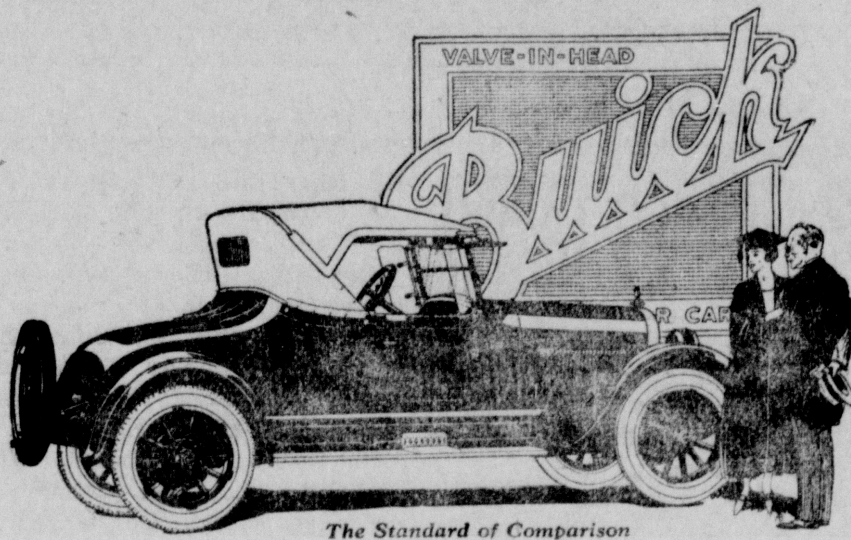
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The recent Chilean earthquake was felt over an area of approximately 80,000 square miles.

Trotsky, the bolshevist leader, is the son of a Jewish chemist, his real name being Leiba Bronstein.



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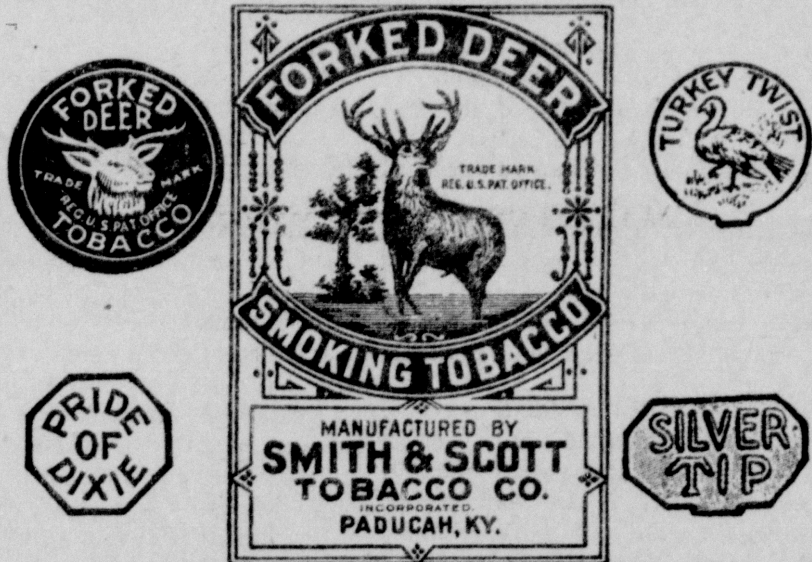
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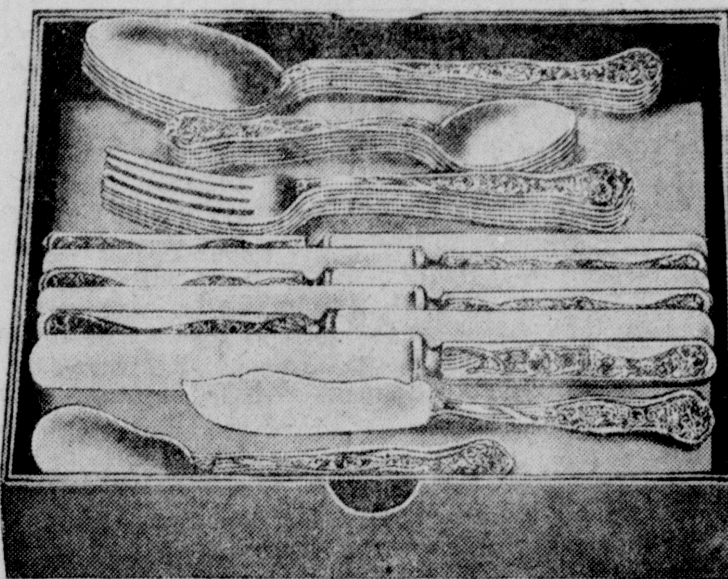
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Southeast Missouri Correspondent
Sikeston, Mo.

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During the month of June, 1923, until July 1, 1923, and not one day longer, the Daily Globe-Democrat, by mail, regularly priced at \$6.00 per year, can be purchased in clubs of three or more by residents of rural routes or of towns where there is no Daily Globe-Democrat newsdealer at providing there are at least two new subscriptions in each club sent. No commission allowed anyone.

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HISTORY OF THE NEW HAMBURG SETTLEMENT

This is the second article on the early history of New Hamburg, the first having been published in The Standard, June 5.

Periods of construction are always beset with difficulties and pioneer years never bear the stamp of luxury. New Hamburg history verifies both statements. Her people, welded by national resemblance, are, undoubtedly, the proper type to draw nature's best from out the resources of this district; it has, however, proved no easy task. The smiling, verdant hills, with their wealth of fruit and grain, are the result of long years of toil and privation, ay, of even the necessities of life. Money here in pioneer days was very scarce; every man was his own employer or if, at rare intervals, an opportunity for outside employment did offer, hundreds of hands were eager for the work. This was exemplified when the old log court house at Benton was razed to make place for a brick structure.

Family support during the winter months being otherwise impossible, the men found occupation in cording wood at a wage of 75 cents a day. The winter was spent on the banks of

the Mississippi, where this work was carried on, and the laborers returned to their homes in early spring for the further clearing of lands and planting of crops.

These primitive lives were beautiful in their simple faith and childlike trust in Divine Providence. Wherever they went their first concern was church and school. And be it said to their credit, that in the space of 18 years, they had assisted in the construction of four churches. The first in Tywappity bottom, the second at Benton, the third and fourth at their own New Hamburg. We have already given the record of the first of these churches. The second, built in the years 1845 and 1846, was located on an acre of land donated by William Meyers, and his wife, Nancy, for the express purpose of building a Roman Catholic Church. The deed was recorded on February 13, 1843.

This Benton church, a log structure of no mean dimensions, with the peculiar feature of a steeple, did service for the Catholic population until 1847. There was at no time a resident pastor there, but the people were well attended by the Vincentian Fathers from Cape Girardeau. Several causes combined to make advisable the change of place from Benton to New Hamburg for divine service.

First of all, New Hamburg has a more central location; then, too, the spirit of know-nothingism had found

its way even into the virgin hills and lurked chiefly in the vicinity of Benton. This radicalism, united with an ever-growing anti-Catholic, anti-foreign prejudice, caused much disorder and not infrequently disturbed the divine service itself. Consequently, it was decided in 1847 that a church should be built at New Hamburg, and the residents set to work immediately and constructed the small church, which may yet be seen in close proximity to the present massive stone structure.

A nearby graveyard records the first death after the organization of the parish. The inscription reads: "Here rest the earthly remains of Sophia Scherer, nee Shuppy, wife of Donatus Scherer, died October 5, 1847". Interment took place October 6. The stone which marks this grave is five feet high, with an iron cross, and is wonderfully preserved—better than the marble stones much later erected. It was made by relatives of the deceased, from Cape Girardeau sandstone.

The great event of the New Hamburg community was the building of St. Lawrence's Church, commenced in 1858. Circumstances considered, the undertaking seemed foolhardy, but the results were marvelous. The present pretentious structure, 120x60 feet, unique in its architecture, with its own distinctive character and peculiar artistic merits, boasts of the identical walls which the immigrants built in 1848-62. With no technical knowledge of art, those builders were certainly natural artists. Plans there must have been for the construction of so large a church with no pillars, a suspension roof and a general complex design, but the plans, no doubt, were pictures of memory brought from far-away Europe. Lime was necessary for the building, but it was not procurable, so they burned their own lime on a farm now owned by William Le Grande, three miles from the church grounds. Scott county hill lands are not stone rich, but rock is hard to quarry—some 20 to 30 feet deep overburden of soil. The stone quarries were from four to six miles distant and all that material, after having been obtained by prodigious labor, was transferred to the building site in ox-carts.

These men were their own masons, architects and sculptors; and, had not a calamitous event suddenly interrupted their work, no constructive process, as a whole, is inconceivable to the casual observer. Personal interests had for four years been put a secondary matter as joint service was dedicated to God's temple.

The good men—and women—for these latter, too, had aided in the church construction—were rejoicing because the edifice was fast nearing completion. It was under roof; flooring and other finishing materials were stacked within; a few weeks and they would be the happy possessors of a church which even today might well excite civic community pride. But alas! It was civil war time!

New Hamburg, so near the boundary line between North and South, was a perilous place. Men scarcely knew where they were supposed to belong; their property was confiscated, their lives threatened and many of them were obliged to flee to Cape Girardeau for safety.

The so-called guerillas, or bands of marauders, were plundering, pillaging and committing deeds of wanton destruction in these parts. These were the times that tried men's souls and certainly the hearts, too, of the good people of New Hamburg, were crushed when, in the spring of 1862 their little village rang with the cry of "fire!" All rushed to the scene of four years' sacrifice only to witness their cherished treasure go up in smoke. Heartsick and grieved they gazed upon the desolate, begrimed, though still solid walls and one extenuating circumstance alone brought comfort—there was no debt on the church, every penny had been paid by generous self-sacrifice.

The community of New Hamburg has contributed very considerably to the resources of Scott County. Where find another people who could and would have saved these rain-drenched hills and converted them into the fertile, prolific fields of various kinds of grain which they yield today? Until 1849 no wheat had ever been raised in this section in that year Sebastian Halter harvested 30 bushels of wheat and thought he was the richest man in Scott county. The tread of oxen was his, thresher. Sebastian was looking for results and he got them. Next year he had many followers.

Scott county hills are of very fine composition, but still there are many drawbacks to adequate production. Greatest among these is erosion or washing way of the soil. Every spring torrential downpours wash out gullies through the short hills; yet these gullies are not so detrimental as is the surface washing which annually carries away from one-half to one inch of the rich, fertile soil.

It is up to the present generation

to counteract these natural drawbacks. Several important steps have already been taken. Notably, the exchange of wheat farming for dairying. In 1916 we imported some pure bred Guernsey cattle from the celebrated herd of Governor Hoard, Fort Atchison, Wis. This industry is now well started and its beneficial effects are noted on many farms. Considerable terracing, also, has been done, but the practicability of this venture in a general way, is as yet questionable.—Cape Missourian.

JANE NOVAK'S GREATEST WISH IS GRATIFIED AT LAST

At last Jane Novak is able to "doll up" for the screen! After wearing various assortments of sport togs, leggings, flannel shirts, khaki and mountain shoes in practically every motion picture in which she has appeared, Jane Novak has her first opportunity to wear dazzling gowns in her latest and greatest F. B. O. production "Thelma", based on Marie Corelli's world famous novel of the same title. Chester Bennett conceived and created this exceptional photoplay which has its engagement at the Malone Theatre, Friday, June 15th.

For years Miss Novak with true feminine leanings longed to appear in a picture where she could discard out-door apparel and attire herself in accordance with fashion's latest edicts. "Thelma" gave her the first chance. In this production, which has been constructed upon a lavish scale, she wears a varied assortment of Parisian gowns, shoes and imported furs that would make the attire of a former Russian Princess seem mediocre by comparison.

Gowns valued at more than \$40,000 and furs costing in excess of \$25,000 were worn by Miss Novak and several professional models in one of the big scenes of "Thelma". The scenes were staged in a London modiste's shop where Miss Novak as "Thelma", goes to try on some gowns for the grand ball, making her debut in London society.

Miss Novak appears in one startling creation by a Parisian modiste. It was made of gold cloth, gold lace with embroidery in a colored combination of flowers. This was worn with a long trail of gold brown tulle flowing from the waist line and back. She also wears a beautiful caracul wrap trimmed with Kolinsky, the value of which runs into four figures. In another pose Miss Novak wears an exquisite seal cloak, lined with green crepe meteor with black monkey fur trimmings. In order to stage these lavish fashion displays Producer Bennett enlisted the services of Peggy Hamilton, famous fashion expert, who gave much valuable advice.

These scenes compose the most spectacular background ever provided for a Jane Novak picture and the admirers of the brilliant young star are hailing it with delight. Among the well known players who support Miss Novak in "Thelma" are Barbara Tennant, June Elvidge, Vernon Steel, Bert Sprutte, Wedgewood Nowell, Peter Burke, Gordon Mullen and little Virginia, Miss Novak's talented five-year-old daughter.

ISSUES PLEA FOR GREATER STATE PRIDE IN MISSOURI

Jefferson City, June 7.—Citing California as a land of loyal sons and daughters and urging that the time is now at hand for Missouri to strengthen a greater State pride, Jewell Mayes, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, issued a statement yesterday advocating more active loyalty to Missouri institutions, industries and products.

"Missouri needs to get busy to constructively encourage and foster greater loyalty, expressed in a more vigorous Missouri spirit", Mayes declared. "The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has for a number of years been encouraging sentiment for Missouri grown, Missouri milled, Missouri mined and Missouri made products".

"Missouri is a great soft wheat State, a great producer of as good soft winter wheat as is grown in the world, but how little do we see and hear this splendid advertising point referred to in agricultural or trade circles in Missouri? 'Missouri milled flour from Missouri grown wheat' is a slogan policy in which is crystallized one phase of a practical spirit, combining the best interests of farmers, millers and dealers. Missouri people should be made better acquainted with the merits and advantages of their own Missouri grown soft wheat flour".

A negro, on being arrested for speeding, when asked by the judge how fast he was going said: "Seventy-four miles". The judge replied: "Why, Rastus, you can't go 74 miles an hour in a Ford!" "Oh, yes, judge, I can; my Lizzie has Packard glands in it".

CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS 1923

Omaha, Neb., June 8.—Realizing that, "An Army fights on its belly", the United States Government is making every preparation to properly feed the 4000 students, who will attend the third series of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, which will be held in the Seventh Corps Area during August. These camps will be held at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; and Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

There will be 360,000 meals prepared at these three camps and they will be such as to properly nourish students who are required to work hard and play hard.

The fact that these students flourish under the government's supervision is proven by final physical examination of the men who attended last year's camp. Their weight according to the government's examination was increased 5 lbs. for each student.

According to the government's compilation it will require within the Seventh Corps Area, 65 tons of beef, 65 tons of bread, 75 tons of potatoes or other fresh vegetables, to say nothing of the numerous other articles required to feed 4000 hungry boys.

Just as was done during the World War, the students will be divided into companies and each company will have a separate mess. This mess will be under the supervision of the celebrated Army Mess Sergeants and Cooks.

Young men between the ages of 17 and 24 are eligible to attend these camps. Four courses will be offered, the Basic Red, Advanced Red, White and Blue.

All training is for the purpose of preparing the candidates to be officers in the Officers Reserve Corps.

The War Department has supplied a representative of the Military Training Camps Association in each town, as well as the railroad station agent, and postmaster with full details of the camps.

Major General George B. Duncan, Commander of the Seventh Corps Area, Army Bldg., Omaha, Neb., will be pleased to give further details.

Brazil has been a republic since November 15, 1889.

SMALL DISTILLERY FORMED IN CAIRO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Cairo, Ill., June 7.—A complete distillery was found operating in Cairo's residential district last night by police who raided the home of Harvey L. Jordan, former saloon keeper. Jordan was released on bond.

The material seized included two expensive copper stills, 55 gallons of liquor said to have been a part of Tuesday night's run, 29 barrels of mash, 400 pounds of sugar and 350 pounds of bran. Three trucks were required to transport the outfit, which was scattered around Jordan's house.

Sikeston Standard \$1.56 per year.

LARGEST TRAINLOAD OF CHOCOLATE IS SHIPPED

New York, June 7.—A trainload of 1,250,000 pounds of chocolate, the largest shipment of its kind ever made, started west from here June 4, over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The chocolate is consigned to the candy manufacturers of the Middle West.

This is enough chocolate to cover 5,000,000 pounds of candy and was manufactured and shipped by the Stollwerck Chocolate Company of Stamford, Conn.

Wall paintings which have been hidden under whitewash for 600 years are now being recovered at Paston Church, Norfolk, England.



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RED CROWN Gasoline is the most highly specialized source of energy that science has been able to extract from the earth and turn to commercial use.

In the manufacture of Red Crown the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) uses every care to make Red Crown a gasoline of quality, that it may be the measure of efficiency wherever it is found. Use Red Crown and

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of power your engine is capable of developing. There is no waste to Red Crown. Every drop vaporizes and is converted into power—sustained pulling power.

Red Crown contains a perfect chain of boiling point fractions, ranging from about 95° F. to about 427° F. without a gap. Hence the abundance of smooth, rhythmic, steam-engine-like power.

Use Red Crown and get all the power science can give you.

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And the following Filling Stations and Garages:

Stubbs Greer Motor Co., Kingshighway and E. Malone St.

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St. Louis	Colorado	\$36.00
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Kansas City	Colorado	26.50
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The fares will be correspondingly low from all localities.

Tickets on sale as follows: From points in Missouri to Colorado—daily, June 1 to September 30, 1923; to California—daily, May 15 to September 30, 1923; all with final return limit October 31, 1923. Liberal stopovers.

Literature and expert advice furnish to assist you in making your plans. Write to—

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SOME SCOTT COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

Wm. Day to A. B. Proffer, part lot 7 Trotter Addition, Skeston, \$1500.

F. S. Bice to Nevada Fakes, lot 20, block 3 Bice 1st addition Perkins, \$75.

J. W. Spies to Mary Mabry, part lot 3 block 1 Spies addition, Skeston, \$100.

Jacob Bank to Fannie Cooper, lot 3 block 25 Oran, \$400.

W. D. McBride to Bion A. McBride, lots 7, 8, 9, block 2 Peal addition, Blodgett, \$1.

Wheeler Green to Roy Price, part lots 2, 3 block 3 Lincoln Terrace, Commerce, \$150.

Arthur Thackrey to Wylie & Packwood, lot 14, block 35, Chaffee, \$350.

O. W. Hartner to H. V. Ashley, lots 19, 20, part 21, block 3 Lightner addition, Ilmo, \$3500.

H. W. Karraker and Fred Taylor to C. W. Hollister, lots 14, 15 block 56 McCoy-Tanner 9th addition Skeston, \$150.

Joel Klopfenstein to Velma Lewis, lot 12 block 6 McCoy-Tanner 1st addition Skeston, \$900.

—Benton Democrat.

India has a small fish, the gourami, which gives an audible croak when on the surface of the water.

Guy Myers, of Skeston, was here Monday and Tuesday on business with the telephone exchange. He with other friends, attended the excursion last Tuesday evening.—Cathartsville Democrat.

Mrs. Helen P. Milliansky, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is suing a large rubber concern for \$60,000, claiming that amount is due her for services in getting large quantities of rubber products sold to the Russian High Commission in 1916.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI CROP CONDITIONS

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau in Skeston Wednesday Thad Snow declared he had the finest field of corn in the United States. "I want to take in plenty of territory," he said, "because this field of corn is the best any man has ever seen".

Snow has a farm of 1400 acres adjacent to the fine concrete highway extending from Charleston to Birds Point. The road makes a square turn and in this square is Thad's corn field. For several years the 40-acre patch had been in alfalfa and had a heavy sod. Late last fall he broke it and early this spring he got it in fine condition for planting. The weather was favorable to this patch and the corn stands at least three feet tall at this time. He expects to lay it by early next week. There is not a weed in it, he says, and there is not a hill missing.

A man who has for many years prided himself on his ability as a corn checker was induced to plant this field and he used a checker with greater precision than ever before, as the location of the field makes it a show place. The rows are all perfectly straight and Snow says he couldn't possibly wish for any improvement in the field in any respect. "If you want to see the finest patch of corn man's eyes ever beheld, come down and gaze upon this field, before something might happen," he told The Missourian.

And The Missourian is going down to see this wonderful sight.

Snow says he never has had more favorable conditions confronting him than at present. He has already cut



Where Quality Counts Above Everything Else

Quality is more important in an enclosed car than in most any other product in daily use.

Regardless of price, it is not economy to buy a makeshift job in which the quality is skimmed and cheapened at every turn. Paint, imitation leather and fibre board too often cover serious structural defects and cotton-and-wool trimming cloths are short lived. The chances are that the buyer will more than pay the difference later—in higher upkeep cost, frequent repairs and excessive depreciation.

The price of the Light-Six Sedan is the lowest at which it is possible to obtain a substantial, high grade hardwood and steel body, upholstered in mohair, in combination with a chassis of proved dependability and performance.

Power in surplus measure to satisfy the most exacting owner

MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. factories		
LIGHT-SIX	SPECIAL-SIX	BIG-SIX
5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.	5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.	7-Pass., 126" W. B., 60 H. P.
Touring \$975	Touring \$1275	Touring \$1750
Roadster (2-Pass.) 975	Roadster (2-Pass.) 1250	Speedster (5-Pass.) 1835
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.) 1225	Coupe (5-Pass.) 1975	Coupe (5-Pass.) 2550
Sedan 1550	Sedan 2050	Sedan 2750

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THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

his alfalfa and lost some of it through rain, but not to any great extent. He has 200 acres of alfalfa that is very fine.

He has 500 acres of wheat that looks as fine as he has ever seen. He will begin cutting it next week.

He has 150 acres of cotton that is as good as any in Southeast Missouri, he says. It is all in fine condition and he has sufficient labor to care for it properly.

C. O. Raine, a leading farmer of Pemiscot County, living at Hayti, didn't make as strong a report as Snow. He said Pemiscot county expected to have an increase of fully one-third in its cotton acreage and it will do well to have as many acres as last year. The rains have delayed farmers until much of the cotton is yet to be planted. However, it is not too late to plant cotton down there, he said.

Corn planting is just getting started in Pemiscot County, and alfalfa suffered greatly from too much rain, he reported.

Norman D. Blue, Puxico, banker, said cotton is looking fairly good in his community. He believes it will turn out in fine shape. There are not less than 3000 acres in his vicinity, he said. Corn is also looking good.

J. O. Watkins predicted Butler County will have about the same acreage of cotton as last year. The rains have prevented farmers from getting cotton planted, he said. Corn is very backward but in the past week farmers have been able to do much work.

Reports from Mississippi County are very encouraging. E. Lindsay Brown, who was in Skeston, said that while the weather had interfered greatly with farm work, he had reason to believe that the acreage of cotton will not be five per cent less than was estimated at first. Cotton has been planted everywhere and with a few exceptions the fields are looking good. The greatest cause for worry is the labor supply. Usually when harvest time approaches Mississippi county farmers go to Cairo and get all the negroes they need. This year there are no idle negroes in Cairo, it is said. Labor agents from northern manufacturing centers are combing the southern cities and are getting every negro who isn't

tied down. Corn planting is now in progress and promises fairly well.

Barney Wagner, the Oran mule man, was in Skeston. He told the Cape Girardeau that farmers of this county are making a great mistake in quitting the mule business. Cape county formerly was one of the great mule producing counties of Missouri but the farmers have gradually quit raising them. Perhaps the automobile is responsible for this, Wagner says. It was the impression that the auto would eliminate the horse and mule and to a certain extent it has, but the demand for good mules is as strong as ever and consequently the price remains high. "It is a common thing for a span of good mules to bring \$500 or more,—Cape Missouriian.

In Prague will be found the Waldes museum, devoted to a collection of dress-fastening devices of all kinds and of all ages. It was founded by a Bohemian button manufacturer, and is filled with thousands of the most curious special museums in Europe.

FELT TIRED, SO TIRED

Indiana Lady Says She Was Run-Down, Suffered With Her Back, Took Cardui, and Got Well.

Richmond, Ind.—"I thought I would write a line or so, to say that I owe my good health and strength to Cardui," says a letter from Mrs. Cora Courtney, 31 Railroad Street, this city.

"I was all run-down until my family thought they would lose me," writes Mrs. Courtney. "My husband coaxed me to take Cardui, so, to please him, I did, and will say I do not regret it, for I am able to do all my work and do my shopping."

"I have five children, four in school, my husband and a boarder to do for, and I do all my own work for all of us, and find time to play. We all praise Cardui. Every sick and run-down woman should take this wonderful medicine."

"I suffered with my back; a very weak feeling in my limbs."

"I felt hardly able to drag; just tired—so tired all the time."

"It was an effort for me to do anything, but Cardui helped me so I felt like a different woman."

If you are in a run-down physical condition, suffering as this Indiana lady says she did, give Cardui a fair trial. It should help you.

Take Cardui. NC-147

STORED GRAIN GREATLY DAMAGED BY INSECTS

Urbana, Ill., June 7.—W. P. Flint, State Entomologist, has urged county farm bureaus to start campaigns to get farmers to clean out their empty grain bins before the summer harvests, because of the prevalence of a stored grain insect epidemic. Investigation has shown, according to Prof. Flint, that 84 per cent of the flour and grain elevator men in the central and southern portions of the state consider that damage by the stored grain insects is increasing. The elevator men estimate that about 28 per cent of the grain received at their elevators has been damaged by insects.

Would Kill Income Tax Law

Jefferson City, June 8.—Missouri's income tax law would be repealed, and no future General Assembly would have no power to enact any law levying a tax on incomes, under an amendment introduced in the constitutional convention today proposing a new section in the taxation report.

The amendment, introduced by Paul Conwell of Kansas City, provides that "no General Assembly shall have power to adopt any measure levying a tax on incomes, and all State income tax laws now in force shall be repealed during the regular session of the General Assembly in the year 1925." Action was deferred on the amendment as no quorum was present.

Mountain peaks 1630 feet high have been discovered under the sea 100 miles off the California coast.

While out hunting last Saturday morning Follo Le Sieur, Jr., came up on the bank of the bay and saw the water was well over it and fishes also were coming over with the water, he raised his gun and fired at the fish, when the horse he was riding, became frightened and ran through a thorn tree. Follo was thrown from the animal and trampled in the mud under the horses feet. Harold Babcock and Myron Latimer came to his rescue, working over his unconscious body some time before he revived, being out of his head even then. They took him home where his injuries were looked after. He is reported to be improving and his many bruises healing up.—Lilbourn Herald.

ALLIES TO RESUME CONTROL OF GERMAN DISARMAMENT

Paris, June 8.—The Allied council of Ambassadors has decided that the commission of inter-allied control to supervise the disarmament of Germany, which abandoned its work several months ago, shall be resumed.

The German charge d'affaires in Paris was handed an official note this morning informing his Government "categorically and solemnly" that the inter-allied military control must again be enforced and that the Reich must take such measures as are necessary to facilitate the commission's work and prevent obstruction tactics and annoyances of the allied delegates.

Fight on Weevil Succeeding

Harlington, Tex., June 8.—Cotton growers in the lower Rio Grande Valley are rejoicing at the almost entire absence of boll weevils. It was in that valley that the pest made its first appearance in the United States, crossing the river from Mexico about 20 years ago. It is explained that the weevil has been virtually eradicated by the exercise of precautionary measures by the farmers.

The conference of State Governors which the President intends to call for a discussion of prohibition enforcement may be postponed until next fall. At the White House it was said the conference was "somewhat up in the air", and that a definite announcement would be made next week.

NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

Jae Baker and wife to Orval Haman, of New Madrid County: Lot 24 range A, City of Lilbourn. \$900.

Agnes Kellogg and husband to Orval Haman, lot 23, range A, City of Lilbourn. \$100.

T. L. Maddux and wife of St. Louis County, to Martin Myers of New Madrid County: Lots 7, 8 and 9, blk. 39, Morehouse. \$1100.

Emma Mecklem, formerly Emma Thompson, to C. C. Cook of New Madrid County: Lots 11, 12, 13, R. C. City of Lilbourn, \$800.

L. C. Hyten and wife of Stoddard County to Grace of New Madrid County: Lot 2, block 2, Parma, \$250.

H. F. Martin and wife to E. A. Simeox of New Madrid County: W½, NW¼, sec. 17, twp. 24, range 15, 80 acres. \$1.00 and other valuable consideration.

Chas. Hall and wife of New Madrid County to Ettie Chamberan, New Madrid County: Lot 8, 22 ft. East side of lot 9, block 20, Morehouse. \$575.

L. Lynn and wife to H. B. Smith, New Madrid County: Lots 11 and 12, block 29, Cooper's 2nd addition, Parma. \$750.

Clem Evans and Corda Evans to John Burns, lot 6, blk. 16 H. H. Lbr. Co., 2d add., Canolou. \$350.

H. H. O'Kelley and wife to Ruby O'Kelley of New Madrid Co. Lot 6 and E½ lot 7, block 22 De Lisle's 1st add. to Portageville. \$1.00, love and affection.

You Are Invited To Attend the Exhibit of Prize Winning Articles AND HUNDREDS OF ENTRIES Made From Empty Flour Sacks

BASIS OF AWARDS

The award of each prize was based on the originality in design and neatness in workmanship; and particularly from the standpoint of the article making the most and best use of sack cloth.

PRIZES

First Prize	\$100.00
Second Prize	50.00
Third Prize	25.00
Fourth Prize	10.00
Fifth Prize	5.00
Sixth Prize	4.00
Seventh Prize	3.00
Eighth Prize	2.00

And Fifty-two additional prizes of \$1.00 each with honorable mention.

JUDGES

Miss Mary Brucher, Home Economics Dept., High School, Oklahoma City.

Miss Myra Amsden, Instructor Home Economics, State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau.

FRIDAY EVENING JUNE 15th
7:00 P. M. UNTIL 11:00 P. M.

The Scott County Milling Co.
Home Economics Department



Low Round Trip Fares to Summer Vacationlands

Spend your summer vacation either at the Northern Lakes, the Atlantic Coast Resorts or in the Mountains of the West; round-trip tickets at very low fares are now on sale. Let me tell you what your railroad and sleeping car tickets will cost; make reservations, and otherwise assist in relieving you of the many details incident to the trip.

W. T. MALONE
Ticket Agent, Frisco Lines
SKESTON, MO.

Now Easier Than Ever to Own a

Ford

Through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan

\$5.00

—will enroll you and start you on the way to ownership. We will put the money in a local bank, at interest. Each week make an additional payment. Soon your payments plus the interest paid by the bank will make the car yours.

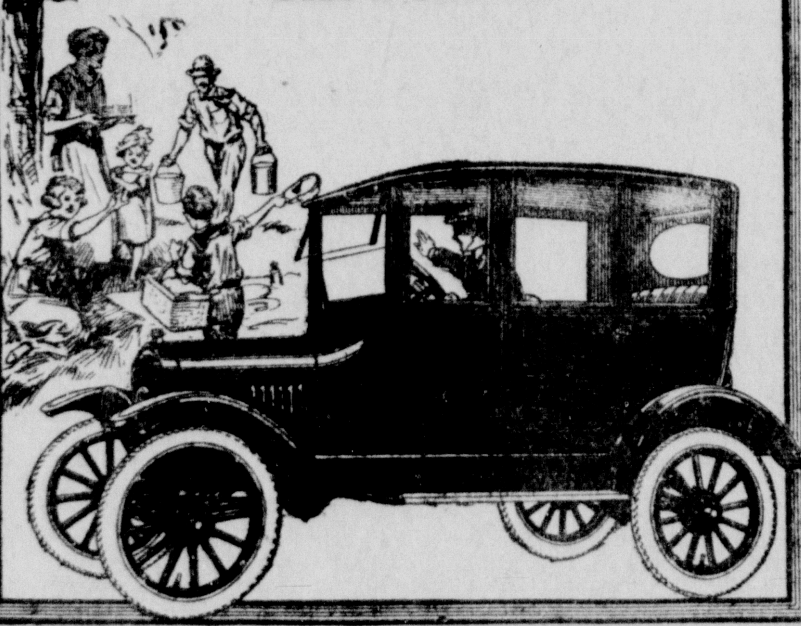
So plan to get out into the fields and woods—down to the beach or stream—the family and you—in the Ford Sedan. It is ready for business or pleasure anytime you step into the driver's seat and put your foot on the starter button.

It is a car for all weather with real comfort for everyone. And now it is within your reach. Come in today—get full details.

STUBBS-GREER MOTOR CO.

These Banks Depositories for Ford Weekly Purchase Plan Payments

Skeston Trust Company
Peoples Bank of Skeston
Bank of Skeston



A Remedy for Piles

Ask your Druggist (whom you know) what he knows about PAZO OINTMENT as a Remedy for Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c.

THE CONCRETE EXHIBIT
AT S. E. MO. FAIR

Visitors to the Southeast Missouri District Fair, Sikeston, September 12-15 will find that concrete can be used in a hundred different ways on the modern farm.

Ten years ago, the up-to-date farmer was satisfied with a concrete foundation for his barn, and an ornamental concrete block foundation for his house. Today it is possible to build the entire barn or house from concrete, and equip it completely with concrete conveniences of every kind. Experts in charge of exhibits at the Fair will demonstrate this every day.

It will be found that hog houses, corn cribs, milk houses, feeding platforms for stock, watering troughs, and even windmills may be made of concrete. Hens on many farms lay eggs in concrete nests, drink out of concrete fountains, eat out of concrete troughs and live in a concrete house. Manufacturers are even making nest eggs out of concrete.

The modern farm may be drained with tile made not only from clay, but concrete. Concrete fence posts are replacing wood fence posts in many sections. The concrete silo is proving popular on account of its permanency. Farmers are hauling their crops to market over roads made out of concrete, and wondering why they used the old dirt roads so long.

The exhibits of machinery used in making concrete practicable on the farm will prove fully as interesting as the exhibits of concrete. Mixers of many kinds, molds used in molding this or that product, and other features as interesting, all pertaining to concrete, will vie with the farm implement display in interesting the public.

The farm machinery show at the Fair will be an unusually big one this year. Factory representatives will be in charge of some of the exhibits, especially where newly invented machinery is being introduced to the public. A big attendance of farmers interested in the purchase of machinery is expected by the Fair.

DERBY LUCK PUTS \$160,000 IN
LAP OF WOMAN LABORER

London, June 7.—A little sweepstakes ticket, combined with Derby luck, has placed a fortune of \$32,000 (about \$160,000), in the lap of a Yorkshire woman mill worker, Mrs. Nellie Ford by name, who drew Papyrus in the Otley Club's \$80,000 sweepstakes, in which more than 200,000 players had taken a chance.

Mrs. Ford is described as a hard-working woman who has spent most of her life working in a mill in order to help support her large family.

The second prize of £16,000 and the third of £8,000 were won by two men of moderate means. Several others have been lifted from penury to easy street by the luck of drawing winning horses in the numerous other sweepstakes held in England.

A London man won £12,000 in the Meat Dealers Sweepstakes, of which he announces, he will give one-third to a fund being raised to aid the city hospitals.

Men's B. V. D. style underwear, 50c.—Pinnell Store Co.

Miss Pauline Graham left Sunday afternoon for Boulder, Colo., where she will attend the University. Her sister, Mrs. Charles Lindley, accompanied her as far as St. Louis.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Ranney Applegate was in St. Louis, the Southeast Missouri stork brought her a baby girl Saturday night. Reports are that mother and babe are doing nicely and hospital attendants think they will be able to pull Ranney through.

E. M. Reilly of Deal Street brought to The Index office, yesterday a "minny" ball picked up on the field where the Battle of Belmont was fought, near Columbus, Ky., which he gave us as a souvenir. Mr. Reilly tells some interesting stories of this battle and incidentally said that while history says Gen. U. S. Grant was at Cairo during the fighting, the truth is that he was at Belmont and was wounded. A Confederate soldier saw him as he was being taken aboard a Yankee boat to have his wounds dressed and could have killed him, but he was under the impression that the General was a private, as he was in his shirt sleeves, and his code did not permit killing a wounded private.—Charleston Index.

ENCOUNTERS RESENTMENT
TOWARD U. S. IN ENGLAND

New York, June 9.—Since he last visited England in 1919, popular feeling there toward the United States has changed to one of antagonistic resentment, George W. Wickersham said today. He returned today from a ten week's trip abroad. Wickersham long has been prominent in American politics, and was Attorney General in Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet.

He said the great mass of Britons disapproved American insistence upon collection of its war debts without giving Europe more help, resent attempts to impose prohibition on foreign ships and criticize their methods of handling immigrants at Ellis Island.

Government officials and the upper classes still are friendly to the United States, because they feel that the welfare of the world depends upon amicable relations between English speaking peoples, he declared.

"Englishmen generally look with amazement also on American immigration regulations. They regard it as barbarous that foreigners should be taken from ships and held virtually as prisoners on Ellis Island because of violations of immigration restrictions over which they have no control. Our practices at Ellis Island, they say, are entirely too foreign to British conception of what is due innocent foreigners", Wickersham added.

STATE HAS 355,943
AUTOS; ST. LOUIS 84,807

Jefferson City, Mo., June 9.—Up to the present time there are 355,943 licensed automobiles in Missouri and 28,104 trucks. The registrations at the various offices of the departments under the Secretary of State are as follows:

Main office, Jefferson City, 182,536 automobiles and 11,972 trucks.

St. Louis, office, 84,807 automobiles and 14,482 trucks.

Kansas City office, 54,400 automobiles and 8050 trucks.

Springfield office, 10,100 automobiles and 900 trucks.

Joplin office, 9700 automobiles and 900 trucks.

The automobile year ends January 31 and licenses are dated from February 1 of each year. With less than one-half of the present year expired the total number of licenses issued last year has been exceeded.

Noted Holstein Cows

At the age of six years and one month, Johanna Deantha Ormsby, owned by W. J. Gillett & Sons, Rosendale, Wis., produced 540.9 lbs. of milk and 22.149 lbs. of butterfat in seven days. This butterfat production is equivalent to 27.7 lbs. of butter.

A second cow owned by the same people, produced 443.5 lbs. of milk and 21.269 lbs. of butterfat, equivalent to 26.6 lbs. of butter in seven days, at the age of seven years and eight months. The cows registered name is Johanna De Ormsby.

Johanna Bess Paulinda, owned by W. J. Gillett & Sons, produced 475.5 lbs. of milk and 15.256 lbs. of butterfat, equivalent to 19.1 lbs. of butter, in seven days at the age of two years and eight months.

The attention of M. G. Gresham and R. A. McCord, Jersey fanciers, is called to the above.

Mrs. R. A. Moll of Grand Chain, Ill., arrived Sunday afternoon for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sheppard.

The county court on Monday gave an order directing road overseers to notify rural mail route patrons to move their boxes off the road, as many of them are so close that cars cannot safely pass, and they also interfere with the grading of the roads. It seems that there are many of these instances in various parts of the county, and road overseers will see to it that the condition is remedied.—Benton Democrat.

L. A. Griffith, local fisherman, living near the International shoe factory on the Mississippi river, has been receiving congratulations from friends this week for the season's biggest fish catch. He reported that on Sunday morning he pulled in a yellow catfish weighing 97½ pounds. He caught it on a line within 50 feet of the Missouri side of the river and had to call for assistance to land the big fish, he reported. Griffith sold the fish in small lots, it bringing him more than \$18.—Cape Missourian.

Sikeston Whiz-Bang!
July 3 and 4, 1923

25 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY

Chevrolet Touring Car, Weber Farm Wagon, Thor Electric Washing Machine, \$50 in Gold, Gold Watch, Men's Suit, Women's Suit, Shoes, Hats, Soft Drinks, Groceries, Etc.

Brass Band 50 Pieces, \$1200 Display of Fireworks, Dixieland Carnival Shows, Monster Barbecue, Wonder Dance Floor, Athletic Events Grand Cash Prizes for Each

Base Ball Games Colored at 10 A. M.
White at 2 P. M.

ADMISSION IS FREE

HARDING SAID TO PLAN
DROPPING COURT PLAN

Washington, June 9.—On top of persistent rumors inspired by Republican Senators within the last few days that President Harding had capitulated to the irreconcilables on the World Court issue, for the sake of party unity, there came a more definite report today, from what is ordinarily considered a reliable authority, that the President intends to drop his court program almost immediately.

A prominent Republican Senator from a Middle Western State, who is a strong reservationist, asserted with positiveness, following a visit at the White House, that the President will make one more speech setting forth why he thinks it advisable for the United States to join the court and that thereafter he does not intend to urge it.

Announcement already had been made that the first speech of the President, en route to Alaska—that at St. Louis—would be devoted to the subject. According to this latest information, that is to be the last the country may expect to hear from its chief executive in advocacy of the World Court plan.

58 NEW M. E. MISSIONARIES
SENT TO AFRICA IN 4 YEARS

Chicago, June 7.—Fifty-eight new missionaries have been added to the force in Africa by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last four years, according to a report made public today. These include four agricultural experts, an architect-builder, four graduate physicians, and eight trained nurses. During the same period 378 natives of Africa have been added to the staff of pastors.

During three years, according to this report, the Board of Foreign Missions erected 42 church school buildings, and four new hospitals. Sixty-two new churches, 84 new day schools and 90-day schools have been organized. The church membership rolls for three years show an increase of 33 per cent, and the Sunday school 20 per cent increase.

The report estimates that the properties held by the church in Africa are valued at \$838,000.

Miss Ethel Cruse of Illinois spent the week-end the guest of Misses Hyacinth Sheppard and Elsie Smart.

At a special election at Morley Tuesday, the proposition to issue \$12,000 in bonds for the adding of the second story on the rear of the present school building and the erecting of a hollow tile gymnasium and auditorium carried by a substantial majority. Morley has a splendid school system but the present quarters are too small and even the additional space voted for on Tuesday will only take care of the present needs. One hundred twenty-five votes were cast, 114 for and 11 against.—Benton Democrat.

WOMEN'S \$2 HOSE, LUXURY, COURT SAYS

Knoxville, Tenn., When women's hosiery reach the price of \$2 a pair they cross the line that divides moderation from luxury.

Such is an opinion handed down in Circuit Court here by Judge Von A. Huffaker in a case in which the M. M. Newcomer Co. sued L. A. Farwell for a bill of \$67.67 for wearing apparel for his wife. The couple have been divorced since the bill was contracted, the testimony showed.

The principle involved was whether or not a man could be forced to pay his wife's bills. Some of the wearing apparel was for children of the couple.

The court apparently held that the husband should pay the bills of his family and for the clothing of wife and children, even if there had been a divorce since. But when he came to items of hosiery that cost \$2 and upward, the decision took another turn. Judge Huffaker declared when a pair of hose soars to the \$2 mark it is too high a price for any woman to afflict a man's purse with.

Therefore, Judge Huffaker knocked off the judgment the sum of \$20, that being the amount he asserted the wife had indulged in unwarranted luxury. He declared that it was not right for a husband to be made to pay \$2, \$3 and more a pair for his wife's hosiery. The Court also knocked off \$10 off the bill for a corset. Judge Huffaker expressed the opinion that garments of this nature should be priced more moderately. The judgment was for \$47.

COTTON CROP IN MISSOURI
ONLY 54 PER CENT NORMAL

Jefferson City, June 9.—Missouri's cotton crop is only 54 per cent normal and is very backward, according to a report issued here today by E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the Federal State Crop Reporting Bureau.

With the season late, long-continued rains and overflow and with some inundated fields in nearly all the cotton-growing territory, the Missouri crop is off to a very poor start.

Missouri cotton has grown little, owing to cool weather, the report continues, while sand and hail storms have injured the plants. Many sections had only about half the crop planted on June 1, and in others virtually the whole acreage had to be replanted.

Opals are so soft when first taken from the ground that they may be pulled apart with the fingers.

The Russell Trio at the Chautauqua tent Sunday afternoon gave a very pleasing entertainment. Two young ladies and a man took part. Songs, violin solos and piano selections were given. A small crowd was in attendance.

Mrs. Ella Williams and Mrs. Harry Dover returned Sunday from Vienna, Ill., where they had been to attend the funeral of Mrs. Dover's grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Drake, who was buried Saturday in that city. Mrs. Drake had several acquaintances in this city.

Dr. Arnold Traubitz, formerly of Vanduser, was in Sikeston Thursday and ordered his paper changed to Cape Girardeau, where he has located, in the dwelling of Dr. Schulz, 605 Broadway. Dr. Traubitz has spent considerable time in post graduate work, both in this country and Europe, attending schools in Chicago and Boston, and he also studied under the Mayo Bros., at Rochester, Minn.

If the Poland China Futurity is to receive aid from the National Poland China Promotion Association it will be necessary for those entering their trio to nominate their sow and turn the \$5 entry fee over to C. L. Blanton, Jr., secretary of the Southeast Missouri District Fair, by the 25th of June in order for him to deposit same with the National Secretary at Peoria, Ill., by July 1. If you are interested, attend to this immediately.

LOCAL AND PERSONALS
FROM NEW MADRID

N. C. Anderson of Gideon attended Circuit Court in New Madrid Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Slack of Sikeston were shopping in New Madrid Tuesday.

F. B. Rauch of Morehouse was transacting business at the County Capital Tuesday.

County Surveyor, Isaac N. Barnett was looking after business matters in New Madrid Tuesday.

Sheriff W. P. Roberts and Attorney G. Sheppard of Caruthersville were business visitors in New Madrid this week.

U. G. Pettigrew, Assistant Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Portageville was a business visitor in New Madrid Wednesday.

J. M. Wynn, Jos. B. Bellon, O. E. Mitchell, Richard McClain, F. L. Pittman, City Marshal, Louis Adams of Portageville, attended County Court in New Madrid Wednesday.

Mrs. W. R. Griffin and son, Mrs. C. S. Hale, Mrs. F. B. Rauch, Mrs. J. W. Sarff, Mrs. Logsdon and Miss Hattie Harp of Morehouse attended the County Convention of the W. C. T. U. held in New Madrid, Sunday, June 3rd.

Mrs. Jas. H. Howard celebrated her little daughter, Ruth's, 5th birthday anniversary Tuesday afternoon, June, 5th, with about twenty-four little boys and girls as guests, who brought little Miss Ruth many pretty gifts. Delicious ice cream and cake were served. The little kiddies enjoyed the afternoon playing numerous games and taking their departure, wished Ruth many more happy birthdays.

Illustrated Lecture

A lecture on health hygiene will be given in the Baptist Church Ladies' Aid Parlors, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. This lecture knows no religion except in its effort to uplift women, men and children to a higher physical condition. Consultation by a licensed physician, absolutely free. For mothers and daughters.

Garden produce is said to grow more quickly by moonlight than by the light of the sun.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Anthony are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home on Friday of last week.

L. C. Leslie of the Morley Bank, has been appointed special commissioner to look after settling the affairs of the Bank of Blodgett.

Clyde and Ralph King of Eldorado, Ill., drove to Sikeston Friday and visited Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Buchanan and Mr. and Mrs. Amos Buchanan.

Wm. H. Tanner thinks the wheat crop will average very low. One field that he reported on was 75 per cent damaged by Hessian fly. J. H. Galearner thinks the average will be the lowest for years.

The numerous rains that have fallen in this section for the past month have delayed every branch of farming. Much corn land is yet to be planted and corn that is up needs cultivating. It may be for the best, but if some of the surplus rain could be held for next month, it would please us more.

The Hebbeler Ice Cream Co. is starting off in fine shape. Their product is being used exclusively in Sikeston, which is proper. They have placed trial orders in Charleston and other surrounding cities. It should be the duty of every citizen of Sikeston to boost for her home products and here's hoping that they may make a million.

The following from Sikeston took the teachers examination at Benton last week: Emma Ogilvie, Mrs. J. T. Baty, J. W. Green, Ruth Buchanan, Margaret Jones, Lillie Crutchfield, Fred Woods. For the first time colored people took the examination and all were from Sikeston and vicinity, namely: Duffie Gordon, Rosa Knox, Stella Smith, Lubertha Smith.

The average of sixty years from 1860 to 1919 is eleven and five-tenths bushels of number 2 corn, equivalent in value to one hundred pounds of heavy hog on foot at Chicago prices, according to the detailed announcement made by the Department of Research of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the present time, the ratio between hogs and corn has fallen from an average of 14.4 for 1922 to less than 10.

BAD STREETS ARE
SERIOUS DETRIMENT

The Missourian has received an unsigned letter from a point in New Madrid county calling attention of motorists to a few towns in Southeast Missouri that are on state highways and that have failed to keep their streets in a good condition. The writer says all motorists should shun such towns; should not stop to buy anything in them, and should notify other motorists so. He wants oil filling stations to get the names of such towns and advise all motorists who stop for gas or to ask road questions. The letter gave the names of two towns that have very bad streets, but as it was not signed, this newspaper cannot publish it.

However, such towns might find it profitable to get busy on street work before it is too late.

On the paved highway between St. Louis and Chicago two towns learned a lesson at great expense. In one place an ordinance was adopted setting the speed limit at eight miles an hour. The officers were paid on a commission basis to catch speeders. Many were caught, as it isn't an easy matter to drive so slowly. In short order every filling station on the route began warning tourists to beware of the town and no speed records were shattered. Neither did any motorists stop to buy anything and it will take several years to remove the bad name the town got.

Another town had very bad streets. Every time it rained several citizens had their teams of horses ready to pull motorists from one end of the paved highway to the other and the charge was heavy. The streets of the town were terrible and it wasn't long until every oil station was cautioning motorists against the town. Tourists never stop there and neighboring towns are reaping a harvest.

A town on a hard surfaced state highway that permits its streets to be the one blight on a route certainly makes a mistake. It doesn't cost much to keep dirt streets, or gravelled streets smooth, and the town that fails to pay attention to auto tourists will wake up when it is too late.

There may be towns in Southeast Missouri that are overlooking their streets but The Missourian is not sure of it. If there are such towns, and if they continue to permit their streets to be a detriment to the state highways, it won't take long for auto tourists to "get their numbers" and then the merchants will not be bothered selling oil and other supplies.—Cape Missourian.

Mrs. Pat Davis and children are visiting relatives in Cairo.

Miss Ruby Solomon, of Kennett came up Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. J. M. Pitman, and to attend the chautauqua.

Mrs. E. L. Rogers, who visited her sister, Miss Elsie Smart, for a brief visit, returned to her home in Senath, Wednesday morning of last week.

The protracted meeting will begin at Richwoods church next Sunday night by Rev. G. M. Brooks, assisted by Rev. Shell of Morley. Come and be with us.

Dr. A. L. Stepp and family left for Dawson Springs, Ky., Monday morning, where they will spend the next three weeks. They drove thru their car.

Miss Clara DeBez is taking her vacation from duty at the local telephone exchange. She will probably visit relatives in Sikeston.—Caruthersville Democrat.

The Davis children, who were bitten by a mad dog recently and who were given the Pasteur treatment, have successfully passed the stage where any dangerous development might set in.

Miss Willa Deane of Matthews was a Sikeston visitor Saturday and while in the city paid The Standard office visit. Miss Willa is attending the summer term of school at the Cape normal.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Benton Bank held in that city Thursday, W. H. Heisserer was elected President; James McPheeters, Vice-President; Arthur Chrisman, Cashier; Vincent Heisserer, Assistant Cashier.

Preparations are going forward and arrangements are being perfected for the biggest Fourth of July celebration ever held in Sikeston. There will be no charge at the gate and everyone for miles around should attend, go up against the games and forget their troubles.

Too Late!!



She had left her baby for the half hour the orphanage gave mothers to reconsider.

The cathedral clock was slow. The child was gone.

Forget-me-not

is the story of what happened thereafter.

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C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR
ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
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Republican newspapers insist that the country is getting back to normalcy, and maybe it is. Marion, O., President Harding's home town, is "busted", flat broke and can't pay the policemen or firemen.—Howell County Gazette.

Funny how these county papers and the metropolitan papers of the state fail to record the fact that a man accused of crime in this county and whose case had been continued some four or five times on account of the state being unable to secure the attendance of the prosecuting witness and then the accused voluntarily agree to bring the witness in to court in order that the case might be disposed of and after the trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in less than five minutes.—Stoddard County Tribune.

The Standard is in receipt of a copy of the Platte City Landmark carrying a picture and indorsement of Francis M. Wilson of that place for Governor of Missouri at the coming election. The Landmark says: "Mr. Wilson was intimate and a close friend of Senator Jas. A. Reed for more than 25 years, and so with that inborn fidelity to friendship, was a staunch supporter of Mr. Reed in his race for United States Senator". Any candidate who runs on the above record will be beaten a Mormon block in the State of Missouri in 1924. The Standard editor will not support nor vote for any man for anything that wears the dog tag of James A. Reed on his collar. James A. Reed, the arch traitor of Woodrow Wilson, twice kicked out of his party and elected to the United States Senate by the vote of Republicans, pro-Germans, enemy aliens, the wets, the anarchists and bolsheviks, and the scums of the earth, mixed in with some good Democrats, will never add to the strength of any candidate, with thousands of Democrats in the State of Missouri.

The Appeal can see no reason why Governor Smith's action in signing a bill to repeal prohibition enforcement laws in New York should be the subject of so much adverse comment on the part of dry leaders. Except for his undignified references to prohibition advocates as fanatics, the governor's message was an admirable piece of logic and a strong appeal to the common sense of the country. Instead of opening the floodgates to liquor, as so many thoughtless people charge, the repeal of the state enforcement law in New York, we believe, will make the sale of intoxicants a more dangerous and difficult thing, since it will force the federal Government to do what it might have done a long time ago, except for the state prohibition statute, which is to enforce its own laws. The state enforcement law in New York, and elsewhere, has given Federal authorities a fine excuse to simply go through the motion of demanding respect for the 18th amendment. The state is under just as much obligation as we are, they argued, so why should we usurp its functions? The state, of course, made no real attempt to make New York dry. The same thing might be said of Indiana, Illinois or most any other state, since practically all of them are ruled by professional politicians whose policy is to let the average voter do very nearly as he pleases so long as he abstains from murder or highway robbery. With prohibition in the national constitution there is no more need of state enforcement laws than there was for similar laws when slavery was prohibited by the constitution. Prohibition is still the law in New York, even though the legislature and Governor Smith have destroyed the state prohibition law. The manufacture and sale of intoxicants will still be a federal offense. Since federal justice is swifter and more ruthless than the state variety it naturally follows that prohibition will become a more serious thing in New York, now that Government authorities have no excuse for holding aloof, than when each side was waiting for the other to act and neither was in sympathy with the law. All the other states, we believe, should follow the example of New York.—Paris Appeal.

The Next Senate

Republican leaders in the Senate and in national committee and administration circles are described as being worried over the slender majority which will confront the regular Republicans in next Senate. The prospective situation has been complicated by the changes caused by death of Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Senator Nicholson of Colorado, both of whom were "regulars of the regulars". From Colorado will come a Democrat by appointment, and from Minnesota the special election called for July 16 next will determine whether there will come a man of the Nelson type, a radical Republican or a Democrat.

If a Democrat should be elected the Republican majority in the next Senate would be reduced from ten, as it was before death called the two Senators, to six, but at that it would not be a majority to be always counted upon by the regulars or to support all the administration policies of legislation.

The regulars face the prospect in the next Senate of having the balance of power in that body rest with an element which would vary from "advanced progressivism" to a near approach to radicalism. This power would be first exerted to influence the composition of the important committees, controlling transportation, the tariff and the judiciary. It is held to be certain that the progressive-radical forces will demand larger representation so as to make their power felt in legislation.—The Washington Star.

Hull Cites Returns in Iowa

Washington, June 7.—Chairman Hull of the Democratic National Committee, declared last night in a statement that the rock-ribbed Republican Eighth Congressional District of Iowa at a special election Monday replied to the Republican claims of President Harding's rapidly growing popularity in the West and the wonderful benefits of the Republican tariff to the farmers by giving the Republican candidate for Congress a bare 1000 majority in a district normally Republican by 8,000 to 9,000.

"After two years of Harding 'high tariff prosperity' the statement added, 'these figures' reveal the extent of the revolt among the indignant and ruined farmers, not only of Iowa, but in the great West. This great reverse, amounting to a Democratic victory presages a political revolution in 1924."

Aluminum, iron and manganese play an important part in the formation of colors in flowers.

No matter how tough it may appear right now, fifty years hence the people will refer to it as the "good old days". We take it, too, that times will not get any worse, but that there will be a change from present conditions. There will be plenty of business to take care of the increased overhead and the business man will have a little left to pay on his note, as usual.—Fayette Advertiser.

Tom Baker, of the Baker-Matthews Insurance and who was connected with the Scott County Milling Co. for a long time, told The Standard editor that he visited seven wheat fields Friday afternoon and found wheat badly hurt by Hessian fly and the small green bug covering the head. In some fields he reported 40 per cent damage from the fly. This will be a severe blow to Southeast Missouri if this proves to be wide spread.

"Awful the way those Chinese treat American citizens", said a friend to the Horse Editor last week. "Yes" we replied, "it is almost as bad as American citizens used to treat the Chinese". Only a few years ago, it will be remembered, a Chinaman in this country seemed to have no rights anybody felt bound to respect. Even in Paris, Missouri, a Chinese laundryman was the victim of so many pranks and persecutions that he finally quit business and moved away.—Paris Appeal.

Two crooks are traveling over the country preying on the old men and old women. They drive up to a farm house and claim to be state health inspectors, make an examination of the eyes of the old man or old woman and bluff them into buying new glasses, for which they charge anywhere from \$20 to \$40 per pair. The glasses can be secured at any drug store for \$1.50. These people are fakirs, so look out for them, and notify the officers, if they appear in your neighborhood. Not long ago an old lady in this city, whose only income is the pension she receives from Uncle Sam, was victimized by one of these traveling fakirs to the tune of \$20. Catch them and send them to the pen.—New London Record.

The Virulence of Smallpox Increases

Columbia, Mo., June 8.—"Form many years past physicians and sanitarians have been able to point with satisfaction to the decrease of smallpox in every country in the world where vaccination was practiced", Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Professor of Preventive Medicine at the U. of M. declared today "Smallpox had in fact become a very rare disease in the average community. A little over one hundred years ago practically everybody had smallpox, and about one person in every ten died of it. With the general introduction of vaccination, which was discovered in England in 1796, the disease became increasingly rare and when it did appear among vaccinated people the death rate was extremely low.

"Physicians have pointed out for a number of years past, the danger that smallpox might again become virulent because of the increasing carelessness among people generally in regard to vaccination. It is hard to make people submit themselves even to this simple and comparatively painless procedure unless they are frightened.

"The expected thing happened. In 1921, there were 31,489 cases of smallpox reported in the United States and Canada, of whom 1% died. In 1922, among 9936 cases, 495 deaths occurred, or 5% of the cases. In Kansas City, Missouri, 46% of the cases died; in Kansas City, Kansas, 42%; in Denver, 31%; in Moberly, 39%; at Teson, 20%; at Muskegon, Michigan, 38%; and at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, 85%. The alarm produced by this high mortality brought about an increase in the number of people vaccinated, and in 1922 there were less than one-third the number of cases of smallpox reported, but as said above the mortality was very high, so that the total number of deaths was greater.

"Vaccination should be done in infancy, again from the fifth to seventh year, once more about the 12th year, and after that whenever exposure to smallpox takes place. A certain number of people are rendered immune for life, but most people will take after a certain number of years and are therefore liable to smallpox. No procedure has had greater proof of its efficacy than vaccination against smallpox. Through its use one of the most common, loathsome and dreaded of all diseases has been reduced to an insignificant position in all countries where vaccination is compulsory, or carried out to a considerable extent. During the Great War smallpox in our Army was negligible. A case of it did not concern the surgeons as much as a bad cold because all soldiers were vaccinated on entrance into the service."

Shingling church spires is an almost extinct industry, although a few old churches still have their spires covered in this way.

The island of Tutuila and other small Samoan islands came into possession of the United States, January, 1900. Tutuila has an area of 54 square miles.

The ancient Egyptians, it is said, were forbidden to eat the onion, garlic and leeks. According to the priests of Pelusium, the onion was barred because it caused a flow of tears, hunger and thirst; hence was manifestly out of place in fasts and during religious ceremonies.

Missouri Could Yield Large Soybean Crops

Columbia, Mo., June 8.—Soybeans have gained a remarkable popularity in Missouri within the last few years, according to W. C. Etheridge, professor of Field Crops in the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. The rise in local popularity of the soybean is due, Prof. Etheridge thinks, solely to their merits.

A larger yield to the acre than any other legume crop, a greater yield of hay than any other legume crop, and the quality of producing the needed crop of legume hay on land in the state not quite fertile enough for good crops of hay and alfalfa, are some of the merits of the soybean. It will also fit into any crop rotation standard in Missouri. It needs no special soil, and leaves the land in fine condition.

Since they are remarkably drought resisting they can be planted from corn planting time to near the first of July. For this reason, they make an ideal catch crop that can be planted on wheat and oat stubble, and in the failure of those crops, the land can be caught with a full crop of soybeans if planted any time between early summer and July 1.

Possibly more important than any other reason for the popularity of the soybean is the fact that it has no special enemies at the present time in Missouri, neither insect or disease.

The soybean was originally grown in Asiatic countries, from where it was introduced into Europe and America. At the "Made-in-Manchuria" banquet at the close of Journalism Week, soybean products figured in the menu. The soybean is grown at present extensively in Manchuria. During the recent war soybean products were the chief articles of export from Asia, and were the chief article of import on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is said that the amount of these articles brought into Seattle was so great as to make that port nearly the greatest import point on Americas coast during the war.

A most unusual job is that held by Miss H. Fern Peck as State Seed Analyst in the Department of Agriculture of the Nebraska University. The work in the department is to test seeds and to aid farmers in securing profitable crops.

Peach pits used to be considered worthless. However, during the World War, the United States used every peach pit it could get as part of the composition put in the canisters of gas masks to absorb the poisonous fumes from the air. Now enterprising firms are using peach pits for fuel and as a high-grade poultry and stock food.

Down around Moody, where the most cotton grows in Howell County, there is three times the usual acreage planted this year. The early spring and summer rains caused some fields to be replanted, but the big job now is, to keep the grass and weeds out of the cotton. While the crop in Southeast Missouri has been badly damaged by high waters, and the season is rather late for replanting, such is not the case here in the hill country. It is expected that Howell county will produce the biggest cotton crop in the history of the county, judging from the acreage reported in the southern portion, where cotton always has been grown.—Howell County Gazette.

SOUTHWEST'S CATTLE RANGES RAPIDLY BECOMING DEPLETED

Washington, June 8.—Cattle ranges in the Southwest are becoming depleted through overstocking, dry weather and the ravages of rodents, according to Charles Springer, one of the largest owners of land and cattle in New Mexico, who conferred yesterday with Secretary Wallace. Prairie dogs and kangaroo rats have reached such numbers, he said, that they have become a considerable factor in putting the ranges out of commission.

The Biological Survey has been carrying on an active campaign against pests in the Southwest, in co-operation with farmers and stockmen, and more than 100,000,000 acres have been treated in various states.

Rodent control work of the Government has demonstrated, officials say, that the pests can be eradicated. In Colorado, about \$47,000 was expended last year and approximately 2,000,000 acres of rodent-infested land treated, resulting in a saving of not less than \$500,000, it is estimated by Agricultural experts.

A cathedral in France is to have a carillon of 60 bells made of porcelain. The fastest flowing river in the world is the Sutlej, in India, which rises 15,200 feet above the sea, and falls 12,000 feet in the course of 180 miles.

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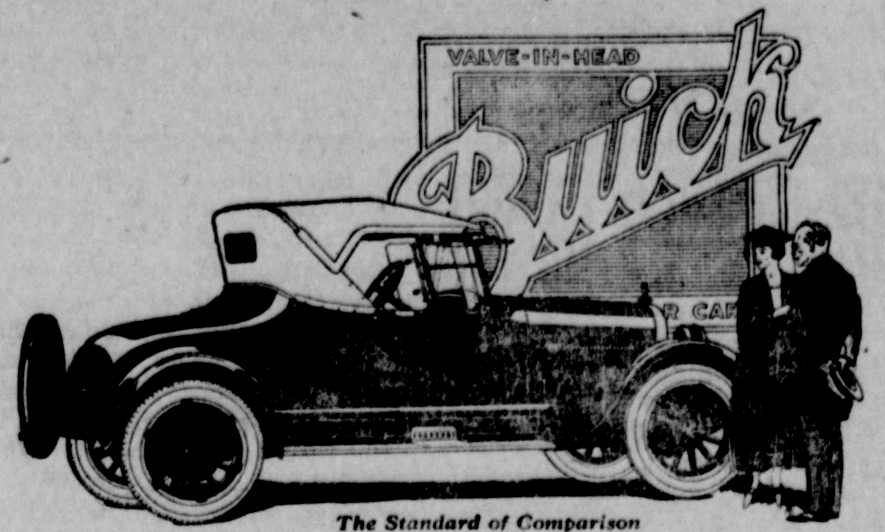
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Trotsky, the bolshevik leader, is the son of a Jewish chemist, his real name being Leiba Bronstein.



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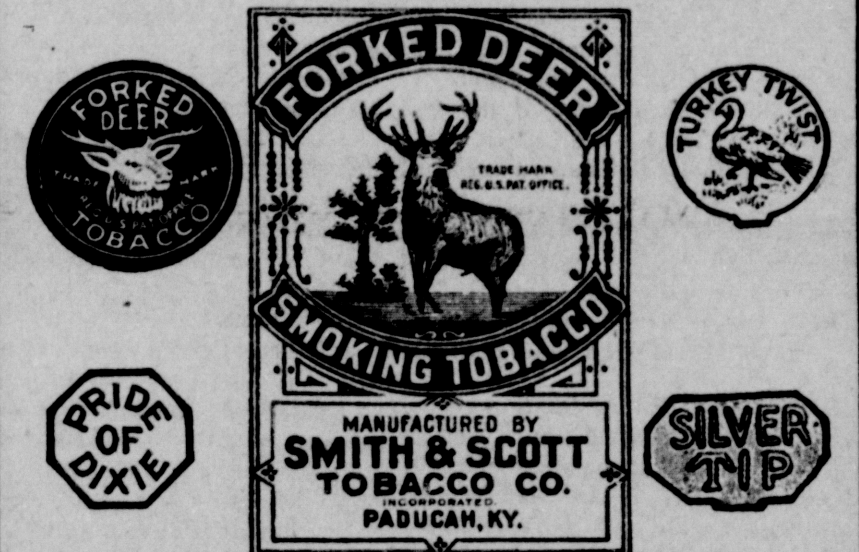
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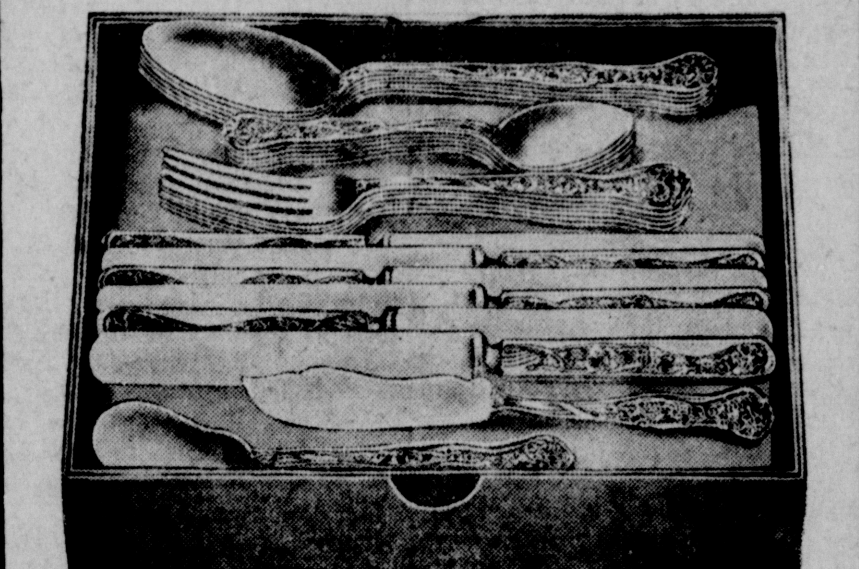
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During the month of June, 1923, until July 1, 1923, and not one day longer, the Daily Globe-Democrat, by mail, regularly priced at \$6.00 per year, can be purchased in clubs of three or more by residents of rural routes or of towns where there is no Daily Globe-Democrat newsdealer at providing there are at least two new subscriptions in each club sent. No commission allowed anyone.

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HISTORY OF THE NEW HAMBURG SETTLEMENT

This is the second article on the early history of New Hamburg, the first having been published in The Standard, June 5.

Periods of construction are always beset with difficulties and pioneer years never bear the stamp of luxury. New Hamburg history verifies both statements. Her people, welded by national resemblance, are, undoubtedly, the proper type to draw nature's best from out the resources of this district; it has, however, proved no easy task. The smiling, verdant hills, with their wealth of fruit and grain, are the result of long years of toil and privation, ay, of even the necessities of life. Money here in pioneer days was very scarce; every man was his own employer or if, at rare intervals, an opportunity for outside employment did offer, hundreds of hands were eager for the work. This was exemplified when the old log court house at Benton was razed to make place for a brick structure.

Family support during the winter months being otherwise impossible, the men found occupation in cording wood at a wage of 75 cents a day. The winter was spent on the banks of

the Mississippi, where this work was carried on, and the laborers returned to their homes in early spring for the further clearing of lands and planting of crops.

These primitive lives were beautiful in their simple faith and childlike trust in Divine Providence. Wherever they went their first concern was church and school. And be it said to their credit, that in the space of 18 years, they had assisted in the construction of four churches. The first in Tywappity bottom, the second at Benton, the third and fourth at their own New Hamburg. We have already given the record of the first of these churches. The second, built in the years 1845 and 1846, was located on an acre of land donated by William Meyers, and his wife, Nancy, for the express purpose of building a Roman Catholic Church. The deed was recorded on February 13, 1843.

This Benton church, a log structure of no mean dimensions, with the peculiar feature of a steeple, did service for the Catholic population until 1847. There was at no time a resident pastor there, but the people were well attended by the Venetian Fathers from Cape Girardeau. Several causes combined to make advisable the change of place from Benton to New Hamburg for divine service.

First of all, New Hamburg has a more central location; then, too, the spirit of know-nothingism had found

its way even into the virgin hills and lurked chiefly in the vicinity of Benton. This radicalism, united with an ever-growing anti-Catholic, anti-foreign prejudice, caused much disorder and not infrequently disturbed the divine service itself. Consequently, it was decided in 1847 that a church should be built at New Hamburg, and the residents set to work immediately and constructed the small church which may yet be seen in close proximity to the present massive stone structure.

A nearby graveyard records the first death after the organization of the parish. The inscription reads: "Here rest the earthly remains of Sophia Scherer, nee Shuppy, wife of Donatus Scherer, died October 5, 1847". Interment took place October 6. The stone which marks this grave is five feet high, with an iron cross, and is wonderfully preserved—better than the marble stones much later erected. It was made by relatives of the deceased, from Cape Girardeau sandstone.

The great event of the New Hamburg community was the building of St. Lawrence's Church, commenced in 1858. Circumstances considered, the undertaking seemed foolhardy, but the results were marvelous. The present pretentious structure, 120x60 feet, unique in its architecture, with its own distinctive character and peculiar artistic merits, boasts of the identical walls which the immigrants built in 1848-62. With no technical knowledge of art, those builders were certainly natural artists. Plans there must have been for the construction of so large a church with no pillars, a suspension roof and a general complex design, but the plans, no doubt, were pictures of memory brought from far-away Europe. Lime was necessary for the building, but it was not procurable, so they burned their own lime on a farm now owned by William Le Grande, three miles from the church grounds. Scott county hill lands are not stone rich, but rock is hard to quarry—some 20 to 30 feet deep overburden of soil. The stone quarries were from four to six miles distant and all that material, after having been obtained by prodigious labor, was transferred to the building site in ox-carts.

These men were their own masons, architects and sculptors; and, had not a calamitous event suddenly interrupted their work, no constructive process, as a whole, is inconceivable to the casual observer. Personal interests had for four years been put a secondary matter as joint service was dedicated to God's temple.

The good men—and women—for these latter, too, had aided in the church construction—were rejoicing because the edifice was fast nearing completion. It was under roof; flooring and other finishing materials were stacked within; a few weeks and they would be the happy possessors of a church which even today might well excite civic community pride. But alas! It was civil war time!

New Hamburg, so near the boundary line between North and South, was a perilous place. Men scarcely knew where they were supposed to belong; their property was confiscated, their lives threatened and many of them were obliged to flee to Cape Girardeau for safety.

The so-called guerillas, or bands of marauders, were plundering, pillaging and committing deeds of wanton destruction in these parts. These were the times that tried men's souls and certainly the hearts, too, of the good people of New Hamburg, were crushed when, in the spring of 1862 their little village rang with the cry of "fire!" All rushed to the scene of four years' sacrifice only to witness their cherished treasure go up in smoke. Heartsick and grieved they gazed upon the desolate, begrimed, though still solid walls and one extenuating circumstance alone brought comfort—there was no debt on the church, every penny had been paid by generous self-sacrifice.

The community of New Hamburg has contributed very considerably to the resources of Scott County. Where find another people who could and would have saved these rain-drenched hills and converted them into the fertile, prolific fields of various kinds of grain which they yield today? Until 1849 no wheat had ever been raised in this section in that year Sebastian Halter harvested 30 bushels of wheat and thought he was the richest man in Scott county. The tread of oxen was his, thresher. Sebastian was looking for results and he got them. Next year he had many followers.

Scott county hills are of very fine composition, but still there are many drawbacks to adequate production. Greatest among these is erosion or washing way of the soil. Every spring torrential downpours wash out gullies through the short hills; yet these gullies are not so detrimental as is the surface washing which annually carries away from one-half to one inch of the rich, fertile soil.

It is up to the present generation

to counteract these natural drawbacks. Several important steps have already been taken. Notably, the exchange of wheat farming for dairying. In 1916 we imported some pure bred Guernsey cattle from the celebrated herd of Governor Hoard, Fort Atchison, Wis. This industry is now well started and its beneficial effects are noted on many farms. Considerable terracing, also, has been done, but the practicability of this venture in a general way, is as yet questionable.—Cape Missourian.

JANE NOVAK'S GREATEST WISH IS GRATIFIED AT LAST

At last Jane Novak is able to "doll up" for the screen! After wearing various assortments of sport togs, leggings, flannel shirts, khaki and mountain shoes in practically every motion picture in which she has appeared, Jane Novak has her first opportunity to wear dazzling gowns in her latest and greatest F. B. O. production "Thelma", based on Marie Corelli's world famous novel of the same title. Chester Bennett conceived and created this exceptional photoplay which has its engagement at the Malone Theatre, Friday, June 15th.

For years Miss Novak with true feminine leanings longed to appear in a picture where she could discard out-door apparel and attire herself in accordance with fashion's latest edicts. "Thelma" gave her the first chance. In this production, which has been constructed upon a lavish scale, she wears a varied assortment of Parisian gowns, shoes and imported furs that would make the attire of a former Russian Princess seem mediocre by comparison.

Gowns valued at more than \$40,000 and furs costing in excess of \$25,000 were worn by Miss Novak and several professional models in one of the big scenes of "Thelma". The scenes were staged in a London modiste's shop where Miss Novak as "Thelma", goes to try on some gowns for the grand ball, making her debut in London society.

Miss Novak appears in one startling creation by a Parisian modiste. It was made of gold cloth, gold lace with embroidery in a colored combination of flowers. This was worn with a long trail of gold brown tulle flowing from the waist line and back. She also wears a beautiful caracul wrap trimmed with Kolinsky, the value of which runs into four figures. In another pose Miss Novak wears an exquisite seal cloak, lined with green crepe meteor with black monkey fur trimmings. In order to stage these lavish fashion displays Producer Bennett enlisted the services of Peggy Hamilton, famous fashion expert, who gave much valuable advice.

These scenes compose the most spectacular background ever provided for a Jane Novak picture and the admirers of the brilliant young star are hailing it with delight. Among the well known players who support Miss Novak in "Thelma" are Barbara Tennant, June Elvidge, Vernon Steel, Bert Sproutte, Wedgewood Nowell, Peter Burke, Gordon Mullen and little Virginia, Miss Novak's talented five-year-old daughter.

ISSUES PLEA FOR GREATER STATE PRIDE IN MISSOURI

Jefferson City, June 7.—Citing California as a land of loyal sons and daughters and urging that the time is now at hand for Missouri to strengthen a greater State pride, Jewell Mayes, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, issued a statement yesterday advocating more active loyalty to Missouri institutions, industries and products.

"Missouri needs to get busy to constructively encourage and foster greater loyalty, expressed in a more vigorous Missouri spirit", Mayes declared. "The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has for a number of years been encouraging sentiment for Missouri grown, Missouri milled, Missouri mined and Missouri made products."

"Missouri is a great soft wheat State, a great producer of as good soft winter wheat as is grown in the world, but how little do we see and hear this splendid advertising point referred to in agricultural or trade circles in Missouri? 'Missouri milled flour from Missouri grown wheat' is a slogan policy in which is crystalized one phase of a practical spirit, combining the best interests of farmers, millers and dealers. Missouri people should be made better acquainted with the merits and advantages of their own Missouri grown soft wheat flour."

A negro, on being arrested for speeding, when asked by the judge how fast he was going said: "Seventy-four miles". The judge replied: "Why, Rastus, you can't go 74 miles an hour in a Ford!" "Oh, yes, judge, I can; my Lizzie has Packard glands in it".

CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS 1923

Omaha, Neb., June 8.—Realizing that, "An Army fights on its belly", the United States Government is making every preparation to properly feed the 4000 students, who will attend the third series of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, which will be held in the Seventh Corps Area during August. These camps will be held at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; and Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

There will be 360,000 meals prepared at these three camps and they will be such as to properly nourish students who are required to work hard and play hard.

The fact that these students flourish under the government's supervision is proven by final physical examination of the men who attended last year's camp. Their weight according to the government's examination was increased 5 lbs. for each student.

According to the government's compilation it will require within the Seventh Corps Area, 65 tons of beef, 65 tons of bread, 75 tons of potatoes or other fresh vegetables, to say nothing of the numerous other articles required to feed 4000 hungry boys.

Just as was done during the World War, the students will be divided into companies and each company will have a separate mess. This mess will be under the supervision of the celebrated Army Mess Sergeants and Cooks.

Young men between the ages of 17 and 24 are eligible to attend these camps. Four courses will be offered, the Basic Red, Advanced Red, White and Blue.

All training is for the purpose of preparing the candidates to be officers in the Officers Reserve Corps.

The War Department has supplied a representative of the Military Training Camps Association in each town, as well as the railroad station agent, and postmaster with full details of the camps.

Major General George B. Duncan, Commander of the Seventh Corps Area, Army Bldg., Omaha, Neb., will be pleased to give further details.

Brazil has been a republic since November 15, 1889.

SMALL DISTILLERY FORMED IN CAIRO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Cairo, Ill., June 7.—A complete distillery was found operating in Cairo's residential district last night by police who raided the home of Harvey L. Jordan, former saloon keeper. Jordan was released on bond.

The material seized included two expensive copper stills, 55 gallons of liquor said to have been a part of Tuesday night's run, 29 barrels of mash, 400 pounds of sugar and 350 pounds of bran. Three trucks were required to transport the outfit, which was scattered around Jordan's house.

Sikeston Standard \$1.50 per year.

LARGEST TRAINLOAD OF CHOCOLATE IS SHIPPED

New York, June 7.—A trainload of 1,250,000 pounds of chocolate, the largest shipment of its kind ever made, started west from here June 4, over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The chocolate is consigned to the candy manufacturers of the Middle West.

This is enough chocolate to cover 5,000,000 pounds of candy and was manufactured and shipped by the Stollwerck Chocolate Company of Stamford, Conn.

Wall paintings which have been hidden under whitewash for 600 years are now being recovered at Paston Church, Norfolk, England.



Made for each other

Victor records are made for the Victrola, and the Victrola is made to reproduce Victor records. Only through this combination will you obtain what the artist intended you to have when he approved his record, as played on the Victrola.

Come in and find out how much pleasure music can give you. We will gladly play your favorite music for you.

We will put this machine in your home for
\$8.00 per month
Derris, the Druggist



Red Crown

The High-Grade Gasoline Means Power

RED CROWN Gasoline is the most highly specialized source of energy that science has been able to extract from the earth and turn to commercial use.

In the manufacture of Red Crown the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) uses every care to make Red Crown a gasoline of quality, that it may be the measure of efficiency wherever it is found. Use Red Crown and

Get Every Ounce

of power your engine is capable of developing. There is no waste to Red Crown. Every drop vaporizes and is converted into power—sustained pulling power.

Red Crown contains a perfect chain of boiling point fractions, ranging from about 95° F. to about 427° F. without a gap. Hence the abundance of smooth, rhythmic, steam-engine-like power.

Use Red Crown and get all the power science can give you.

Buy Red Crown

At the following Standard Oil Service Station:
Front and Goddard

And the following Filling Stations and Garages:

Stubbs Greer Motor Co., Kingshighway and E. Malone St.
J. W. Emory, Matthews, Mo.
Morehouse Drug Co., Morehouse, Mo.
Marshall Land Co., Blodgett, Mo.
Sikeston Oil Co., Kingshighway & Tudor St.
Alsop Garage, Matthews, Mo.
Superior Garage, Morehouse, Mo.
Walton Motor Co., Blodgett, Mo.



Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Sikeston, Mo.

Vacation Time is rapidly approaching

Decide now on

Colorado or California

or combine both in one grand tour!

Take advantage of the

LOW SUMMER FARES

and the route of unusual scenic appeal via the

MISSOURI PACIFIC ROUTE

to Colorado, and thru Colorado to California

From	To	Round trip fares exclusive of Pullman and surcharge
St. Louis	Colorado	\$36.00
	California	81.50
Kansas City	Colorado	26.50
	California	72.00

The fares will be correspondingly low from all localities.

Tickets on sale as follows: From points in Missouri to Colorado—daily, June 1 to September 30, 1923; to California—daily, May 15 to September 30, 1923; all with final return limit October 31, 1923. Liberal stopovers.

Literature and expert advice furnish to assist you in making your plans. Write to—

J. M. Griffin
Division Passenger Agent
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
St. Louis, Mo.



SOME SCOTT COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

Wm. Day to A. B. Proffer, part lot 7 Trotter Addition, Skeston, \$1500.

F. S. Bice to Nevada Fakes, lot 20, block 3 Bice 1st addition Perkins, \$75.

J. W. Spies to Mary Mabry, part lot 3 block 1 Spies addition, Skeston, \$100.

Jacob Bank to Fannie Cooper, lot 3 block 25 Oran, \$400.

W. D. McBride to Bion A. McBride, lots 7, 8, 9, block 2 Peal addition, Blodgett, \$1.

Wheeler Green to Roy Price, part lots 2, 3 block 3 Lincoln Terrace, Commerce, \$150.

Arthur Thackrey to Wylie & Packwood, lot 14, block 35, Chaffee, \$350.

O. W. Hartner to H. V. Ashley, lots 19, 20, part 21, block 3 Lightner addition, Ilmo, \$3500.

H. W. Karraker and Fred Taylor to C. W. Hollister, lots 14, 15 block 56 McCoy-Tanner 9th addition Skeston, \$150.

Joel Klopfenstein to Velma Lewis, lot 12 block 6 McCoy-Tanner 1st addition Skeston, \$900.

—Benton Democrat.

India has a small fish, the gourami, which gives an audible croak when on the surface of the water.

Guy Myers, of Skeston, was here Monday and Tuesday on business with the telephone exchange. He with other friends, attended the excursion last Tuesday evening.—Caruthersville Democrat.

Mrs. Helen P. Miliansky, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is suing a large rubber concern for \$60,000, claiming that amount is due her for services in getting large quantities of rubber products sold to the Russian High Commission in 1916.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI CROP CONDITIONS

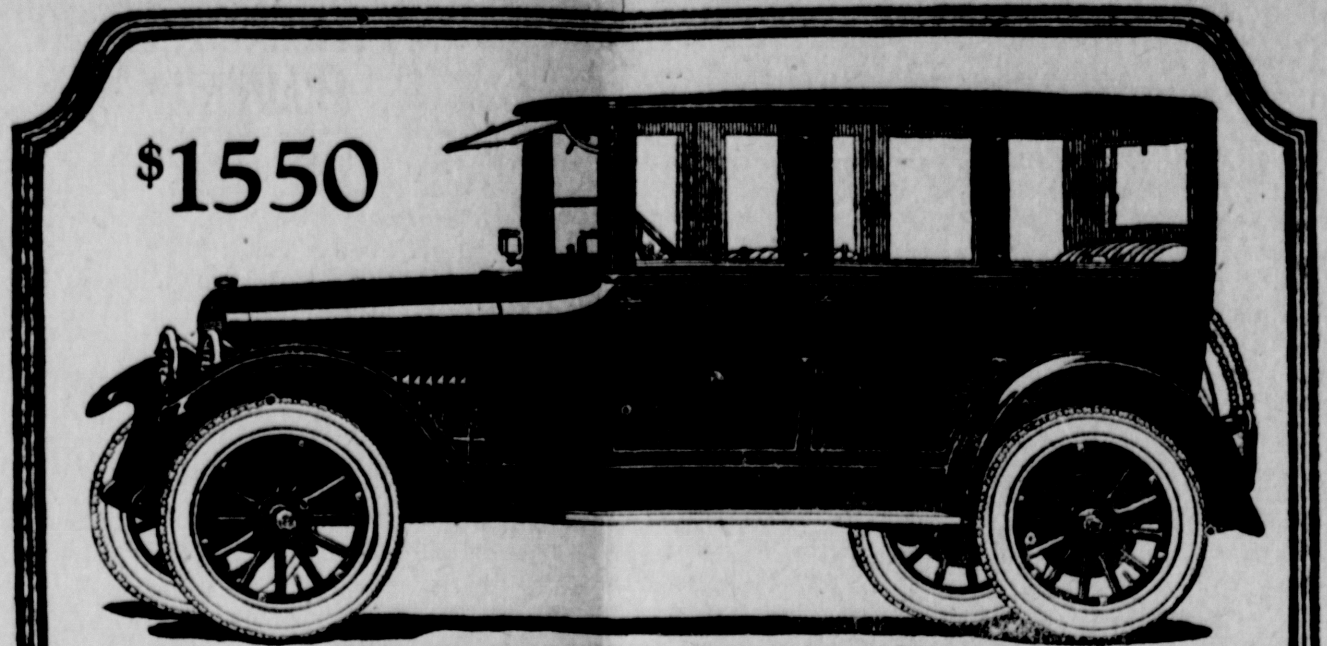
At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau in Skeston Wednesday Thad Snow declared he had the finest field of corn in the United States. "I want to take in plenty of territory," he said, "because this field of corn is the best any man has ever seen".

Snow has a farm of 1400 acres adjacent to the fine concrete highway extending from Charleston to Birds Point. The road makes a square turn and in this square is Thad's corn field. For several years the 40-acre patch had been in alfalfa and had a heavy sod. Late last fall he broke it and early this spring he got it in fine condition for planting. The weather was favorable to this patch and the corn stands at least three feet tall at this time. He expects to lay it by early next week. There is not a weed in it, he says, and there is not a hill missing.

A man who has for many years prided himself on his ability as a corn checker was induced to plant this field and he used a checker with greater precision than ever before, as the location of the field makes it a show place. The rows are all perfectly straight and Snow says he couldn't possibly wish for any improvement in the field in any respect. "If you want to see the finest patch of corn man's eyes ever beheld, come down and gaze upon this field, before something might happen," he told The Missourian.

And The Missourian is going down to see this wonderful sight.

Snow says he never has had more favorable conditions confronting him than at present. He has already cut



THE STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX SEDAN

Where Quality Counts Above Everything Else

Quality is more important in an enclosed car than in most any other product in daily use.

Regardless of price, it is not economy to buy a makeshift job in which the quality is skimmed and cheapened at every turn. Paint, imitation leather and fibre board too often cover serious structural defects and cotton-and-wool trimming cloths are short lived. The chances are that the buyer will more than pay the difference later—in higher upkeep cost, frequent repairs and excessive depreciation.

The price of the Light-Six Sedan is the lowest at which it is possible to obtain a substantial, high grade hardwood and steel body, upholstered in mohair, in combination with a chassis of proved dependability and performance.

Studebaker's South Bend plants build more high quality closed bodies than those of any other automobile manufacturer and consequently overhead costs are reduced and the price to the customer is low.

The in-built quality of the Light-Six Sedan is evident the moment one gets behind the wheel, and is appreciated far more after twenty-five or thirty thousand miles of service.

The Light-Six Sedan, with its sturdy four-door body, its improved L-head motor, and the excellence of its chassis, combines distinction of appearance with a reliability of performance, a degree of comfort and economy of operation unknown in any other car at anywhere near its price.

Power in surplus measure to satisfy the most exacting owner

MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. factories		
LIGHT-SIX	SPECIAL-SIX	BIG-SIX
5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.	5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.	7-Pass., 126" W. B., 60 H. P.
Touring.....\$975	Touring.....\$1275	Touring.....\$1750
Roadster (3-Pass.).....975	Roadster (2-Pass.).....1250	Speedster (5-Pass.).....1835
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.).....1225	Coupe (5-Pass.).....1075	Coupe (5-Pass.).....2550
Sedan.....1550	Sedan.....2050	Sedan.....2750

Terms to Meet Your Convenience

STUDEBAKER

Phones 192-395 H. C. YOUNG Skeston Missouri

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Now Easier Than Ever to Own a

Ford

Through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan

\$5.00

—will enroll you and start you on the way to ownership. We will put the money in a local bank, at interest. Each week

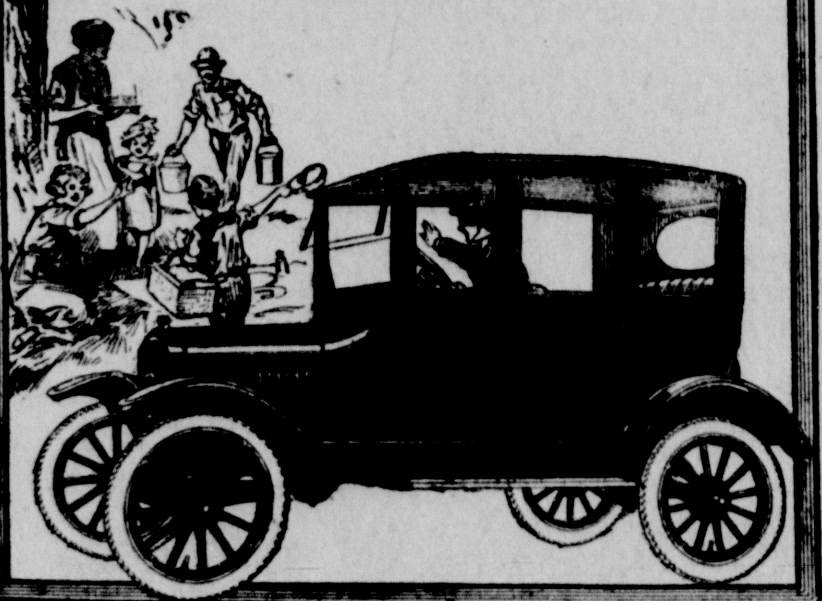
make an additional payment. Soon your payments plus the interest paid by the bank will make the car yours.

So plan to get out into the fields and woods—down to the beach or stream—the family and you—in the Ford Sedan. It is ready for business or pleasure anytime you step into the driver's seat and put your foot on the starter button.

It is a car for all weather with real comfort for everyone. And now it is within your reach. Come in today—get full details.

STUBBS-GREER MOTOR CO.

These Banks Depositories for Ford Weekly Purchase Plan Payments
Skeston Trust Company
Peoples Bank of Skeston
Bank of Skeston



A Remedy for Piles

Ask your Druggist (whom you know) what he knows about PAZO OINTMENT as a Remedy for Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c.

his alfalfa and lost some of it through rain, but not to any great extent. He has 200 acres of alfalfa that is very fine.

He has 500 acres of wheat that looks as fine as he has ever seen. He will begin cutting it next week.

He has 150 acres of cotton that is as good as any in Southeast Missouri, he says. It is all in fine condition and he has sufficient labor to care for it properly.

C. O. Raine, a leading farmer of Pemiscot County, living at Hayti, didn't make as strong a report as Snow. He said Pemiscot county expected to have an increase of fully one-third in its cotton acreage and it will do well to have as many acres as last year. The rains have delayed farmers until much of the cotton is yet to be planted. However, it is not too late to plant cotton down there, he said.

Corn planting is just getting started in Pemiscot County, and alfalfa suffered greatly from too much rain, he reported.

Norman D. Blue, Puxico, banker, said cotton is looking fairly good in his community. He believes it will turn out in fine shape. There are not less than 3000 acres in his vicinity, he said. Corn is also looking good.

J. O. Watkins predicted Butler County will have about the same acreage of cotton as last year. The rains have prevented farmers from getting cotton planted, he said. Corn is very backward but in the past week farmers have been able to do much work.

Reports from Mississippi County are very encouraging. E. Lindsay Brown, who was in Skeston, said that while the weather had interfered greatly with farm work, he had reason to believe that the acreage of cotton will not be five per cent less than was estimated at first. Cotton has been planted everywhere and with a few exceptions the fields are looking good. The greatest cause for worry is the labor supply. Usually when harvest time approaches Mississippi county farmers go to Cairo and get all the negroes they need. This year there are no idle negroes in Cairo, it is said. Labor agents from northern manufacturing centers are combing the southern cities and are getting every negro who isn't

tied down. Corn planting is now in progress and promises fairly well.

Barney Wagner, the Oran mule man, was in Skeston. He told the Cape Girardeau that farmers of this county are making a great mistake in quitting the mule business. Cape county formerly was one of the great mule producing counties of Missouri but the farmers have gradually quit raising them. Perhaps the automobile is responsible for this, Wagner says. It was the impression that the auto would eliminate the horse and mule and to a certain extent it has, but the demand for good mules is as strong as ever and consequently the price remains high. It is a common thing for a span of good mules to bring \$500 or more.—Cape Missourian.

In Prague will be found the Waldes museum, devoted to a collection of dress-fastening devices of all kinds and of all ages. It was founded by a Bohemian button manufacturer, and is filled with thousands of the most curious special museums in Europe.

FELT TIRED, SO TIRED

Indiana Lady Says She Was Run-Down, Suffered With Her Back, Took Cardui, and Got Well.

Richmond, Ind.—"I thought I would write a line or so, to say that I owe my good health and strength to Cardui," says a letter from Mrs. Cora Courtney, 31 Railroad Street, this city.

"I was all run-down until my family thought they would lose me," writes Mrs. Courtney. "My husband coaxed me to take Cardui, so, to please him, I did, and will say I do not regret it, for I am able to do all my work and do my shopping."

"I have five children, four in school, my husband and a boarder to do for, and I do all my own work for all of us, and find time to play. We all praise Cardui. Every sick and run-down woman should take this wonderful medicine."

"I suffered with my back; a very weak feeling in my limbs."

"I felt hardly able to drag; just tired—so tired all the time."

"It was an effort for me to do anything, but Cardui helped me so I felt like a different woman."

If you are in a run-down physical condition, suffering as this Indiana lady says she did, give Cardui a fair trial. It should help you.

Take Cardui.

NC-147

STORED GRAIN GREATLY DAMAGED BY INSECTS

Urbana, Ill., June 7.—W. P. Flint, State Entomologist, has urged county farm bureaus to start campaigns to get farmers to clean out their empty grain bins before the summer harvests, because of the prevalence of a stored grain insect epidemic. Investigation has shown, according to Prof. Flint, that 84 per cent of the flour and grain elevator men in the central and southern portions of the state consider that damage by the stored grain insects is increasing. The elevator men estimate that about 28 per cent of the grain received at their elevators has been damaged by insects.

Would Kill Income Tax Law

Jefferson City, June 8.—Missouri's income tax law would be repealed, and no future General Assembly would have no power to enact any law levying a tax on incomes, under an amendment introduced in the constitutional convention today proposing a new section in the taxation report.

The amendment, introduced by Paul Conwell of Kansas City, provides that "no General Assembly shall have power to adopt any measure levying a tax on incomes, and all State income tax laws now in force shall be repealed during the regular session of the General Assembly in the year 1925." Action was deferred on the amendment as no quorum was present.

Mountain peaks 1630 feet high have been discovered under the sea 100 miles off the California coast.

While out hunting last Saturday morning Follo Le Sieur, Jr., came up on the bank of the bay and saw the water was well over it and fishes also were coming over with the water, he raised his gun and fired at the fish, when the horse he was riding, became frightened and ran through a thorn tree. Follo was thrown from the animal and trampled in the mud under the horses feet. Harold Babcock and Myron Latimer came to his rescue, working over his unconscious body some time before he revived, being out of his head even then. They took him home where his injuries were looked after. He is reported to be improving and his many bruises healing up.—Lilbourn Herald.

ALLIES TO RESUME CONTROL OF GERMAN DISARMAMENT

Paris, June 8.—The Allied council of Ambassadors has decided that the commission of inter-allied control to supervise the disarmament of Germany, which abandoned its work several months ago, shall be resumed.

The German charge d'affaires in Paris was handed an official note this morning informing his Government "categorically and solemnly" that the inter-allied military control must again be enforced and that the Reich must take such measures as are necessary to facilitate the commission's work and prevent obstruction tactics and annoyances of the allied delegates.

Fight on Weevil Succeeding

Harlington, Tex., June 8.—Cotton growers in the lower Rio Grande Valley are rejoicing at the almost entire absence of boll weevils. It was in that valley that the pest made its first appearance in the United States, crossing the river from Mexico about 20 years ago. It is explained that the weevil has been virtually eradicated by the exercise of precautionary measures by the farmers.

The conference of State Governors which the President intends to call for a discussion of prohibition enforcement may be postponed until next fall. At the White House it was said the conference was "somewhat up in the air", and that a definite announcement would be made next week.

NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

Jae Baker and wife to Orval Haman, of New Madrid County: Lot 24 range A, City of Lilbourn, \$900.

Agnes Kellogg and husband to Orval Haman, lot 23, range A, City of Lilbourn, \$100.

T. L. Maddux and wife of St. Louis County, to Martin Myers of New Madrid County: Lots 7, 8 and 9, blk. 39, Morehouse, \$1100.

Emma Mecklem, formerly Emma Thompson, to C. C. Cook of New Madrid County: Lots 11, 12, 13, R. C, City of Lilbourn, \$800.

L. C. Hyten and wife of Stoddard County to Grace of New Madrid County: Lot 2, block 2, Parma, \$250.

H. F. Martin and wife to E. A. Simeox of New Madrid County: W½, NW¼, sec. 17, twp. 24, range 15, 80 acres, \$1.00 and other valuable consideration.

Chas. Hall and wife of New Madrid County to Ettie Chamberan, New Madrid County: Lot 8, 22 ft. East side of lot 9, block 20, Morehouse, \$575.

L. Lynn and wife to H. B. Smith, New Madrid County: Lots 11 and 12, block 29, Cooper's 2nd addition, Parma, \$750.

Clem Evans and Corda Evans to John Burns, lot 6, blk. 16 H. H. Lbr. Co., 2d add., Canolou, \$350.

H. H. O'Kelley and wife to Ruby O'Kelley of New Madrid Co. Lot 6 and E½ lot 7, block 22 De Lisie's 1st add. to Portageville, \$1.00, love and affection.

You Are Invited To Attend the Exhibit of Prize Winning Articles AND HUNDREDS OF ENTRIES

Made From Empty Flour Sacks

BASIS OF AWARDS

The award of each prize was based on the originality in design and neatness in workmanship; and particularly from the standpoint of the article making the most and best use of sack cloth.

PRIZES

First Prize	\$100.00
Second Prize	50.00
Third Prize	25.00
Fourth Prize	10.00
Fifth Prize	5.00
Sixth Prize	4.00
Seventh Prize	3.00
Eighth Prize	2.00

And Fifty-two additional prizes of \$1.00 each with honorable mention.

JUDGES

Miss Mary Brucher, Home Economics Dept., High School, Oklahoma City.

Miss Myra Amsden, Instructor Home Economics, State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau.

FRIDAY EVENING JUNE 15th

7:00 P. M. UNTIL 11:00 P. M.

The Scott County Milling Co.

Home Economics Department



Low Round Trip Fares

to

Summer Vacationlands

Spend your summer vacation either at the Northern Lakes, the Atlantic Coast Resorts or in the Mountains of the West; round-trip tickets at very low fares are now on sale.

Let me tell you what your railroad and sleeping car tickets will cost; make reservations, and otherwise assist in relieving you of the many details incident to the trip.

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